The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Vast Accumulation of Pardon Petitions.

Virginia has a Pile of Papers Ten Feet High.

A General Rush from Nearly all the Southern States.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN PENNSYLVANIA

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PROGRESS OF THE TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

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Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 28.

THE PARDON BUSINESS.

The pardon business of the Attorney-General's office has become so great as to necessitate a clerical force and office room for which there is no provision by law, consequently Mr. PLEASANTS, the chief pardon clerk, and his assistants are greatly overworked, while the bureau has really become one of great importance, especially to pardon seekers. To illustrate the amount of business passing through this office, it may be noted that a large rack twelve feet high and eight wide has been erected, which is divided into longitudinal sections running the whole length, each section containing the pardon applications from each State in process of passing examination. Virginia, of course, takes the lead, her pile being over ten feet high, and containing over three thousand applications. Alabama follows with a pile of fifteen hundred, upon which the dust is accumulating, as the President is awaiting the action of the Albama State Convention. Georgia is next in order, with a pile about four feet high, containing twelve hundred applications. Mississippi and North Carolina are about the same, seven hundred each. South Carolina has at least five hundred, Tennessee three hundred, Kentucky, Louisiana and Texas about one hundred and fifty each, while Florida, Arkansas, Missouri and Wesrern Virginia are very moderate on the subject, and present but a score or two of applications. Altogether, there are at least ten thousand applications in the Attorney-General's office.

THE PROSPECT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives, arrived here to-day from Pennsylvania, and reports that the political canvass in that State is progressing very quietly. About the usual majority is expected for the Union candidates. Mr. MCPHERSON will, after the Pennsylvania election, take the stump in New-Jersey. At present he is overlooking the refurnishing and repairing of the House wing of the Capitol preparatory to the approaching session of Congress.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President this morning made the following appointments: ALEXANDER H. WALLIS, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of New-Jersey. ROBERT L. SMITH, Direct Tax Commissioner for the —— district of the State of Alabama. There were also appointed sixty-one assistant assessors of Internal Revenue, for nearly every State in the Union.

FOREIGN CLAIMS.

On the 22d inst. the State Department gave notice by advertisement in papers in the principal cities, that citizens of the United States having claims against foreign governments not founded on contract, which may have originated since the 8th of February, 1853, will, without any delay which can be avoided, forward to the department statements of the same under oath, accompanied by the proper proof. Under this notice, parties who have suffered from depredations of the rebel vessels *Alabama*, *Shenandoah*, etc., fitted out in English ports, can file their claims in the State Department, and thus demand, and, it is believed, receive damages from the English Government. The notice is intended also to include those who have suffered from rebel raids upon the frontier of Canada. The Secretary of State has taken the matter in hand, and intends to prosecute it vigorously to a successful issue.

TAXING HOMESTEADS.

Acting Commissioner WILSON, of the General Land Office, in answer to inquiries as to the right to tax homesteads under congressional statute, replies that the act requires five years' actual continuous residence and cultivation from date of entry before the department can give a fee simple title by patent. Should a party after entry abandon or otherwise not meet all the requirements of the law, his claim would be invalid, and the land would revert to the mass of public domain. The fourth section of the law declares that no lands acquired under its provisions shall, in any event, become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent. Under these legal conditions, whilst the fee simple remains in the United States, it must be quite apparent that the taxing power could not be successfully exerted, in so far as taxing the land is concerned, whatever might be the authority, on which no opinion is expressed, to tax improvements on the premises.

ARIZONA OFFICERS.

There has been quite an influx of Arizona officials here within a day or two, among whom are Hon. R. C. MCCORMICK, Secretary of the Territory; Attorney-General BASHFORD, and Mr. POSTON, the delegate in Congress. Mr. MCCORMICK is here with his wife, to whom he was married but yesterday, and with whom he sails for Arizona, via San Francisco, on Monday next. He has the additional satisfaction of having had his accounts all promptly adjusted, and his conduct of the territorial finances highly commended by the Treasury Department.

THE STORIES OF NEW LOANS.

The current reports that a new issue of the Five-Twenty Loan will be put upon the market have no other foundation than that the Secretary may decide, in devising ways and means for the Treasury until Congress meets, to sell the unissued balance of the two hundred million Five-Twenty Loan, which amounts to but twenty-seven million. The loan will probably be advertised, and payments authorized to be made in certificates of indebtedness, compound interest notes, or other current securities of the government.

RESIGNATION OF A CHIEF OF BUREAU.

CHAS. A. SHERMAN, Esq., the chief of one of the bureaus in the Treasury under the special supervision of Secretary MCCULLOCH, to-day filed his resignation, in order to take the position of cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of this city. Mr. SHERMAN was for many years in the banking business in Wall-street, New-York. Secretary MCCULLOCH, in accrediting Mr. SHERMAN's resignation, expresses the highest regard for him personally and as a gentleman of commercial ability and integrity.

THE STEAMER TRIAL.

The Navy Department received to-day the report of the engineers as to the trial between the *Algonquin* and *Winooski*, but declines to make it public until the report of the Board of Experts shall be received. This is the same report that was published this morning in the New-York papers.

PERSONAL.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER arrived in the city this morning, and sought and interview with the President, but was not successful, owing to the pressure. Maj.-Gens. GILMORE, OLIVER and MILLER, are also in the city.

SAILORS' PAPERS.

The Navy Department has prepared a magnificently-executed sailors' discharge paper, which will hereafter be used for certificate of honorable discharge from the service.

PARDONS.

Six hundred pardons were granted by the President yesterday and to-day.

THE WIRZ MILITARY COMMISSION.

The Examination of Col. Persons Resumed.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 28.

The Wirz Military Commission reassembled to-day.

The examination of Col. Persons was resumed. While he commanded at Andersonville boxes of supplies from the Sanitary Commission reached there. He had them sent in to the prisoners, for which they thanked him. Witness never knew of Capt. Wirz being absent with the dogs. It was a penitentiary offence for Confederates to trade for greenbacks. We thought this was so declared by act of Congress and by a statute of the State of Georgia. The country around Andersonville was poor, and as a consequence vegetables were scarce. Soon after some negroes had reached Andersonville, he addressed a communication to Gen. WINDER, asking what disposition should be made of them. The reply was that the question was in abeyance at Richmond, and until it was settled that they should be treated as prisoners of war. Witness did not know whether sentries were relieved after shooting Union prisoners. Such information never reached him; in the rules and regulations for the government of the prisoners, signed by Capt. Wirz, trading by the prisoners was interdicted.

Cross-examined by Judge-Advocate Chipman—Witness was first assigned to the command of the troops and next to the post. A great effort was made to build accommodations for the prisoners; Capt. Wirz assumed the responsibility of erecting a dead-house.

Judge-Advocate—Would it not have been more humane to build shelter for the living?

Witness—I think it was impracticable for Capt. Wirz to furnish all the shelter required.

Judge-Advocate—You do not answer my question.

Witness—Then I answer, yes, some shelter might have been built. I think the Quartermaster had not sufficient energy; I never exercised the right to punish prisoners; Capt. Wirz never received any order for that purpose from me; the latter was responsible for what he did there; Capt. Wirz drew up the rules and regulations and they had my approval; Capt. Wirz labored indefatigably; whether or not he accomplished all he desired I do not know: but I do know that the prison was not half cared for; I think the responsibility rests on those who crowded so many prisoners there.

By the Court—Capt. Wirz drew up the prison rules by his own authority; witness approved of them because he thought they were right; there was no dead-line therein provided for; it was subsequently erected by virtue, he supposed, of Capt. Wirz's own rank.

Nazareth Allen, of the Third Georgia Reserves, who had been examined for the prosecution, was now called for the defence. There was a good deal of sickness in his regiment, and owing to the heavy duty required, much dissatisfaction existed among the men, and some of them strayed away. The effect of the bad rations was diarrhea and other diseases among the troops. He saw some of his men wearing old clothing which they had purchased from the Union prisoners. When Gen. Stoneman's captured raiders were brought to Andersonville, they were searched, and jewelry, paper money, ladies' shawls, pocket-books, gold tablespoons, and silver spoons and forks, and dauguerreotypes were taken from them. Witness never heard that furloughs could be obtained for shooting Union prisoners.

Cross-examined by the Judge-Advocate—Witness knew of no soldier dying from starvation or emaciation because of insufficient food.

Question—Was the clothing which you saw on rebel soldiers taken from the dead bodies of Union soldiers?

Answer—I do not know, but I believe so.

Mr. Baker—Tell us all about it.

The Judge-Advocate objected, saying the witness had answered the question.

Mr. Baker insisted that the witness should tell about it.

The Court—Mr. Baker, your action is very improper.

Mr. Baker—The Judge-Advocate stopped the witness answering the question in full.

The Court—He is the Judge-Advocate's witness.

Mr. Baker—I must call the attention of the Court——

The Court, interrupting Mr. Baker, said, We do not want to hear it. It is very improper.

Mr. Baker—Let us have the whole of the answer of the witness.

The Court—Let the witness proceed. We don't want any assistance of yours at all.

The Judge-Advocate—The witness said he did not know of his own knowledge.

Mr. Baker said the Judge-Advocate asked the witness a question, but before he had half answered it stopped him. The court, when Boston Corbett was before them, ordered him to go on and complete his answer under circumstances similar to those now pending.

The court said it was not to be presumed that the Judge-Advocate would violate the rules of the court.

The Judge-Advocate repeated that the witness had answered the question.

The court asked the witness "were they opinions or facts you were about to state?"

The Witness—My opinions.

The Court—We have already decided we do not care about opinions.

Mr. Baker—I ask that the court pass on it.

The Court—We have done it repeatedly. We do not care about the opinions of witnesses, unless they are professional.

Mr. Baker—The witness was stopped in the midst of his answer.

The Court—We have decided the question. I tell you again we need no argument. If you will take your seat, I will take the question.

The court voted, when the result was announced, in the following words: "The court don't care about the opinions of witnesses."

Other witnesses were then examined for the defence, when the court adjourned.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 28.

PARDONS.

Since Saturday five hundred pardons have been granted by the President, for the greater part to persons in Virginia, Georgia and Mississippi. To-day the President's room was thronged with pardon-seekers, either to obtain their documents or information as to where they may be found.

PROMOTED.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. CHARLES H. VAN WYCK, has been promoted to the rank of full Brigadier-General.

MAILS TO RICHMOND.

The Postmaster-General has ordered one additional trip a day beaween Washington and Richmond, over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and has made a contract for daily mail service from New-Orleans and all the intermediate stations to Mobile.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed the following-named Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue:

Massachusetts—James W. Poor, First Division of the Sixth District; James W. Monroe, Second Division, Third District.

New-York—Stephen R. Frazier, Sixth Division, Second District; Henry A. Smith, Eleventh Division, Fifth District; Garrett Vandewater, First Division, Fifth District; Warren C. Able, Sixteenth Division, Second District.

Pennsylvania—Able T. Parker, Twelfth Division, Eighteenth District; William H. Stoneback, Fourth Division, Eleventh District; James Cassiday, First Division, Twenty-second District.

New-Jersey—James L. Brooks, Fifth District.

Assistant Collectors have been appointed in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and other States.

ALEXANDER H. WALLIS has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of New-Jersey, and ROBERT L. SMITH, Direct Tax Commissioner for the District of the State of Alabama.

Agricultural Matters—The Columbia County Fair.

HUDSON, Thursday, Sept. 28.

The Fair which has been held in this city during the last three days, has been a perfect success. It has been attended by nearly 30,000 people, and the receipts far exceed those of any previous exhibition of the association. Everything passed off to the entire satisfaction of all present, nothing whatever having occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion.

FROM EUROPE.

The Canadian Confederation—A Severe Lecture From the London Times—Meeting of Napoleon and Isabella—The Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor—The Case of M. Ott—The Fenians in Ireland.

The mails by the *Cuba*, comprising dates to the 16th inst., inclusive, reached this city last evening.

CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

THE PEOPLE MERCENARY AND APATHETIC.

From the London Times, Sept. 14.

It is not without a certain sense of disappointment, that we observe the apathy of the Canadian people on the question of confederation. The interest which it has excited in this country may be traced to several motives. The most obvious is the belief that an union of the North American provinces would greatly promote their material prosperity, stimulate the development of their internal resources, and increase their trade with Great Britain. There is, moreover, the conviction that it would give them a political unity, which is now wanting, concentrate their strength for purposes of self-defence, and thus constitute the best security against external aggression. Lastly, there is a pardonable sentiment of pride which makes us welcome the creation of a new nation, for such it would be, independent in all essential respects, but owing its existence to ourselves, and attached by a golden link to the British Crown. We had been led to expect that these feelings were shared by a great majority of the Canadians, who are, after all, far more directly concerned in the success of the scheme than we can possibly be. If it would tend to open new markets for Canadian produce, to call out manufacturing energy, to attract emigrants, and extend commerce, the first fruits of these benefits would be reaped exclusively by the colony. If it would silence rumors and discourage projects of annexation, it is Canadian credit and enterprise that would profit by the relief from a contingent liability, however remote. If the foundation of a great North American State, in nominal dependence on Great Britain, be an inspiring idea to English statesmen, who can play but a secondary part in realizing it, surely it should appeal far more strongly to the patriotic ambition of a Canadian? It appears, however, that such is not the case. We must look facts in the face, and the fact is that in Canada few people care very much whether the plan breaks down or not. The government is, doubtless, in earnest about it, but to the mass of the population it is a pecuniary question, "If England wants confederation, let her pay for it; we have not the least objection to comply with her wishes, but it must be for an adequate consideration." Such is the language openly held by a great many Canadians, both French and English, and it is language which argues a degree of indifference to their political destinies which cannot but shock us. * * *

It must not be inferred, however, that Canada is ripe for annexation to the United States, or even disposed to entertain such a proposal. On the contrary, our correspondent particularly assures us that hardly any one ventures to broach it, except in confidence, and that at present the popularity of the British connection is as general as the objection to pay anything for its maintenance. In estimating the significance of this objection, we must remember that the Canadians are no less averse from spending money on their own public works, unless they can be sure of immediate returns. It is not only the cost of fortifications and the militia that they grudge, but the cost of widening the St. Lawrence and Welland Canal, which could not fail to be remunerative, and is absolutely essential to the trade of Canada. While they are contemplating the purchase of the Hudson's Bay Territory, of course by means of a loan from Great Britain, they are allowing New-York to divert, and almost to monopolize, the corn traffic from the Western States. It is this superiority of energy on the part of their American neighbors, rather than any political necessity, that explains and partly justifies the view of of the minority who are in favor of annexation. They regard that event as inevitable, whether the plan of Confederation take effect or not, simply because they do not see in Canada the spirit to follow out an independent career. They know that the same enterprise and capital which are rapidly undoing the work of war in the South would soon perfect the canal system of the lakes on the St. Lawrence, and make Quebec the New-Orleans of the North. For our own part, we are aware of no good reason why Canada should not accomplish for herself all that would be accomplished for her if she were a State of the Union. She would then assuredly have to submit to heavy taxation, and if she will submit to the same taxation now, her fortunes are in her own hands. Nothing but the unscrupulous profligacy of her financial administration limits the supply of British capital, and unless this were first effectually reformed, American capital would not be forthcoming. The issue, however, lies with Canada, and with Canada alone. This country will go no further in concessions and subsidies for the sake of retaining her allegiance. We have a duty to ourselves as well as to our colonies, and the time has come for remembering the former. Whether Canada be a source of strength or a source of weakness to England, is not a military question; it depends on the value which the Canadians set on our protectorate. Let them show their appreciation of it by making the needful sacrifices, and we shall never be the first to put an end to it. If, on the other hand, they steadily decline to do this, it will indicate such a state of opinion in Canada as to render a continuance of it impossible.

THE FENIANS.

THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL QUESTION.

The correspondent of *Saunders' News Letter*, (Dublin,) has a second letter on the "Social aspect in the South of Ireland," in which he gives the following view of Fenianism:

"Anyone who desires to read some very interesting details as to the way in which the people are organized for an insurrectionary movement ought to turn to the report of the select committee of both Houses of Parliament, made in 1798; and then, as since, one of the great objects has been to give the general members as little insight as possible into the acts of the confederacy, or of the heads of each department, but merely to inform them that when called upon they are to exercise a blind and an implicit obedience. To give an example. At the Summer assizes of 1840, a man named CLARKE was indicted at Cavan for taking an unlawful oath, and an approver, ANDREW BRIEN, gave this evidence:—"Court—What was the object of the society? Witness—I cannot well tell, but we were bound to obey. Obey whom? The head of the people. And did you not understand the society's object? I could not tell except by hearsay, but I always heard that we were to be ready here if an attack or insurrection should break out in England." The Riband Society drew within its circle very many by fear, but more by the knowledge that a member who supposed he was injured could call upon others to assist him, even to the extent of murder; and the decrees of the German "Secret Tribunal" were not executed with more terrible certainty, as "Wild Goose Lodge" and other well-known scenes of slaughter on a larger scale can attest. And now, as respects the "Fenians," what are their objects?—what are their resources and organization, and what repressive measures ought to be adopted in reference to them? Their objects are avowed, and with a candor that would make a diplomatist doubt they were speaking the truth, and raise an unfounded suspicion they were trying to mislead—a separation from England—a republic in Ireland—the repulsion of all who either oppose them or don't assist them—a redistribution of the land, and, in fact, wholesale confiscation. That there are sincere and genuine enthusiasts among the society may be fairly conceded—men who think Ireland has been treated as a step-sister, and that from almost the sovereign down to the humblest English official there has been a long-continued neglect of the country, and a slighting tone adopted in speaking of the people; but the great majority of the enrolled consist of the youth who are fired with martial ardor—of those in towns who think their condition ought to be superior, or have nothing to do, and of farming lands and servants, while there are others to whom the emphatic line of CRABBE will apply individually—

Who call the wants of knaves the rights of man.

From inquiries made in various quarters it appears that the present "Fenian" movement is met by the most strenuous opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy; the people are warned against its folly and its impolicy, and in most instances the rights of the Church are denied to those who persist in remaining members of the confederacy; but with all the veneration attached by the peasantry to the priestly office, the instances are not unfrequent in which even this ban has lost its influence. The respectable and comfortable farmers have no sympathy with the conspiracy, but speak of it with either contempt or dislike; and if any have joined it, it is in order to secure immunity from annoyance or violence, believing that the whole affair will blow over when thoroughly friendly relations are established with the American Government. The principal districts in which Fenianism prevails to a marked extent are Dublin, Cork, Tipperary, Limerick and Sligo, and "drilling" at night and at pretended hurling matches is carried on to a great extent. The instructors are easily procured, for the militia always comprises among its members idle fellows who are ever ready for mischief, with something of the knowledge of soldiers, without the fidelity that always springs from discipline; and when at the end of a month they are flung out upon the country, neither civilians nor soldiers, it is easy to get some to act as instructors in the newly-organized corps. The constabulary has not been very successful in making arrests, and if, instead of going in uniform, they were to assume a disguise, their military carriage and air—their moustaches and general appearance would at once expose them to detection. A good many arms are being got together by the affiliated members, but their drilling is as yet very inefficient, as the men do not venture together in any large bodies. However, their organization is becoming better every day, and without there being the least ground for alarm, in mercy to the people themselves, those who have made them their dupes ought to be proceeded against without delay. In many places men from America have returned with the ostensible view of seeing their friends, and well supplied with gold, not greenbacks. I may add that a most intelligent gentleman, who has just returned from Chicago, after being absent from Ireland for eighteen years, informed me that a very strong conviction of the feasibility of an invasion of this country exists across the Atlantic; that money to a very large amount is available; but that the American Government is most sincere in its efforts to discourage the whole affair; that every opposition is given to it by the officials, and not without already producing a good effect. In relation to repressive measures, perhaps the best course for the authorities here to take would be to pass an act punishing drilling and the joining illegal societies by making the sentence a more degrading one than imprisonment, and should a sufficient number of cases be ready for trial within a given period, by issuing a special commission. The assizes will not be held for six months; the Quarter Sessions have not the benefit of a full panel taken from the whole country, and distracting local influences might more easily arise within a limited circle. Whatsoever be the sources whence "Fenianism" may have originated—enthusiasm, dissatisfaction with England, the personal conviction of some and the folly of others—there is always in our highly artificial state of society such a seething mass of discontent ready to burst forth when the occasion offers, that prompt repressive action is mercy in reality, especially if it should be followed by kindly and remedial measures, meant to foster and develop the resources of Ireland, and to extend to her generous-hearted people the fair dealing which none can more thoroughly appreciate.

FRANCE.

MEETING OF NAPOLEON AND ISABELLA.

The meeting of the Emperor NAPOLEON and Queen ISABELLA is remarked on by the *Epoque* in an article which touches rapidly on the relative position of the two sovereigns, and their antecedent careers. The following is an extract:

"One of the two, after having been brought up at St. Cloud on the knees of NAPOLEON I., was obliged, when still a child, to follow the road to exile. His youth, divided between silent reveries, turbulent amusements, and bold expeditions in arms, was passed by turns among the republicans of Switzerland and America, the pleasure-seeking sons of the English peerage, or discontented Frenchmen who flocked to place, under the patronage of the heir of so great a name, their plans for universal happiness, or their own personal views of aggrandisement and ambition. At last he arrived at the Tuileries, after having met with imprisonment on his way, and he has had that rare piece of good fortune to be able to realize in mature age all the projects of his youth; he has made a new France and a new Paris, and is occupied in creating a new Europe, by expending in the work perhaps a little money, but infinitely less blood than did his uncle. Will what he has founded last? No one can say. But even should his entire work perish, he will not the less have left an indelible mark in history. And the Queen of Spain! What a curious distiny has hers been! Even before she was born, her expected birth lit up a civil war. She had not attained the age of reason when her person and her throne were universal objects of envy and ambition; the choice of a husband for her was a European question; all the cabinets were in a state of excitement; the greatest statesmen and the most consummate diplomatists disputed the honor of uniting the young girl with some claimant in reserve. She was at length suited, and her marriage became the forerunner of the fall of that government for which it had been considered a success. The younger branch of the Bourbons went to join the elder one in exile; the face of Europe was changed; the Bourbons of Parma and of Naples fell in their turn. And now the heiress of that great name of Bourbon, the only descendant of HENRY IV. that still wears a crown, is obliged to turn toward the most powerful adversary of her family, and to expect from him the safety of a throne so often shaken, and so greatly menaced at this present moment. There is, indeed, hardly any possibility of entertaining a doubt on the subject. The interview in question would probably have never taken place if Queen ISABELLA had not felt that the future and the welfare of the Spanish monarchy were in question. There are beyond the Pyrenees men who would sacrifice with savage conviction the independence of their country to the idea of Iberian unity and the desire of taking part in the general remodeling of Europe—at least unless proofs can be given to them that they must count neither on the support nor on the favor of the French Emperor. The object is, therefore, to gain this powerful arbiter over to the royal cause. A ministry such as was necessary to please him has been composed; the Kingdom of Italy has been recognized; even still more will, perhaps, be done; the daughter of the Catholic Queen, notwithstanding the contradiction given by some of the Madrid journals, will, perhaps, be given in marriage to the son of the excommunicated monarch who has taken two-thirds of the patrimony of St. Peter, and who covets the rest.

THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR.

Biarritz Correspondence of the London Times, Sept. 13.

One circumstance I omitted to mention in my letter from Sebastian. While there I heard that a telegraphic dispatch had been received nearly at the same time from Paris and Madrid, to the effect that the police had just discovered a plot concocted against the Emperor, either on the way to San Sebastian or on the return to Bayonne; that the parties concerned in it were Italians, and the name of a brother or cousin of ORSINI was mentioned. I paid little attention to it at the time, because such stories are almost always rife on occasions like the present. I have, however, just received a letter from San Sebastian, in which the affair is treated very seriously. When the news reached their Majesties at San Sebastian of the presence of suspected persons, the Queen, so my informant writes, insisted upon accompanying the Emperor and Empress to the railroad station, which she did at 10:30 o'clock at night, saying that she was resolved to run the same risk as her guests, so long as they were on her territory. Orders were sent to inspect very carefully the tunnels between this and Sebastian, as it was supposed that in some of them might be placed shells like those employed in the Rue Lepelletier by ORSINI and his accomplices. For the reality of this plot I do not, of course, vouch; but that information of the kind I allude to was received at San Sebastian I believe there is no doubt.

THE CASE OF M. OTT.

The *Journal des Debats*, of Sept. 11, after drawing attention to the words of the *Moniteur*, describing the interview between the Spanish and French sovereigns "as an event calculated to strengthen the bonds between the two sovereigns and the two countries," goes on to say:

"What is not an event calculated to strengthen the bonds between two sovereigns and two countries is the murder of our compatriot, 'one OTT,' as the *Constitutionnel* elegantly speaks of him, by Count VON EULENBURG, and the the extreme mansuetude with which the Berlin Cabinet and its agents proceed against the perpetrator. The public indignation is strong throughout France, and is at its height in our two Alsacian departments, of which the ill-fated M. OTT was a native. We flatter ourselves, for our country's sake, that the sabre-cut dealt by Count EULENBURG causes some anxiety at the present moment to Herr VON BISMARK and his colleagues. They may send Count EULENBURG to quietly perform cavalry exercise in the regiment in which he is a lieutenant; this misplaced bravado does not deceive us respecting their state of mind. How many times a day must they not sigh and exclaim, "Ah! If it had only been a Prussian killed!" The real misfortune of Count EULENBURG, that which will render the Bonn accident liable to be treated as a crime, even by the King of Prussia's Ministers, even by the lordlings of Brandenburg and Pomerania, is that this noble young man has ill-chosen his victim. Instead of chastising a shop-keeper of Bonn, a vile elector of M. MOMMSEN, who could only appeal to the Prussian law, and could have hoped for no other protection than that of the too highly extolled judges of Berlin, his undiscerning sabre has struck a French citizen, protected by the public law of Europe and our flag. The blood that has been shed will have to be accounted for to a proud and susceptible nation, who know nothing of the privileges of the hussar lieutenants of His Prussian Majesty. Justice will be done, we do not doubt. May the lesson profit Herr VON BISMARCK and his party. May they conclude from the embarrassment which the murderous freak of Count EULENBURG caused them, that the civilian has not been created and brought into the world to form an object of amusement for cavalry officers, and even had M. OTT been a Prussian subject he should not have been sabred. This, from all we hear, is a paradox very offensive to the Prussian staffs. The prevailing opinion among them establishes between sub-Lieutenants and private citizens a distance of which no idea can be formed in France, in England, or in Austria. The government has hitherto rather encouraged and exalted than opposed this intolerable prejudice. It may now see to what such a spirit leads.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

Says the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "A lady at Bonn has sent to the Greenock *Advertiser* an account of the death of Prince ALFRED's cook, varying considerably from the narratives previously published, and which we reprint for what it may be worth. 'EULENBURG,' says the letter, 'was here himself last Thursday for three hours before his *Stuben* arrest (confinement to his quarters) commenced, and gave us the true version. He and VON BRUNECK were returning home from the Kneipe (convivial meeting of students) at 2 A. M., and had passed the New Thor, when they heard loud singing and shouting. Thinking it came from some comrades, they turned back, and found Prince ALFRED's cook with six or eight friends of the same class. As both parties were a little elevated, a quarrel ensued, blows followed words, and as EULENBURG was about to defend himself by drawing his sword, he found the latter had been silently drawn from its sheath by some of the bystanders. He accordingly defended himself with the sheath, and in the scuffle the cook received a wound on the head, but no one could prove by whom it was given. The cut was dressed at the hospital, and the man walked calmly home; the next day he got very drunk, erysipelas attacked his head, and in a week he was dead."

THE CHOLERA.

RAVAGES OF THE DISEASE IN ITALY.

From the Naples Correspondent of the London Times.

The limits within which this year's visitation has been confined are narrow, and just those places have been attacked which might be expected to suffer from typhus or any other epidemic. Cholera has taken up its residence in filthy and confined localities, and converted them into slaughter-houses. San Severo, according to the representations of Italians themselves, was a vast sty. Three thousand pigs, the cherished companions of the inhabitants, were driven out of it, not, however, until the enemy had decimated the happy, or rather unhappy, families. Then the comparative want of all decent convenience in the houses, and the consequent dirty habits of the people—observations as true of the Neapolitans and Italians generally as of the inhabitants of San Severo—greatly contributed to the extension of the disease. It revelled amid the luxuries provided for it by the ignorance and filth of the poor people, and in a short time slew 1,000 persons in a small town. The normal population of San Severo is 17,000, of whom nearly two thirds fled, leaving about 10,000 of the poorest and most helpless. Many died from want, neglect and absence of medical advisers, some of whom deserted the post of duty; and not until a cry of despair was raised did relief come to their aid. The cry was nobly responded to by all Italy, and from the time it was lifted up, succor of every kind has been flowing in. While San Severo has been pointed out by me as a fit hospice for the cholera, in consequence of its filth, Ancona may be spoken of as an inviting locality, from the crowding of the population within too narrow limits, and from the habits similar to those I have already condemned. In both these places, and others which it has visited, it is easy to trace the connection of cause and effect as in the simplest events of life; and most satisfactory is it to be able to do so, for it is obvious that the cholera may be kept at bay, or rendered comparatively innocuous, by observing certain conditions which contribute to our daily comfort and respectability. As regards the precautionary measures adopted, they have all been based on the assumption of the contagious character of the disease, and some color has been given to this assumption by the fact that, when isolated cases have occurred elsewhere, they have been traced to visitors from the plague cities. *Cordons sanitaires* have throughout been drawn, and quarantine instituted; but still the fundamental cause of the extension of the malady has not been sufficiently regarded. If in every individual case precautions such as decency and health would prescribe had been attended to, many lives might probably have been saved. As it is, cholera has run along the gutters and streets, claiming its victims, and having its claims allowed; and if the calamity which has lately befallen so many human beings does but lead to a great reform in the interior of the Italian houses and in the habits of the people, it may be looked upon as a blessing. I have already spoken of the fumigation to which travelers from suspected places are subjected at the railway stations. The same precautions are taken at the barriers. Complaints have been made that the localities where those who, on their arrival from Ancona and San Severo, are shut up, in Bagnoli, are too crowded; and if there is any truth in the theory to which I have alluded above, such crowding might lead to the development of the disease. Other places have now been opened in Nisida for the reception of the class of persons described.

IN THE EAST.

The following, with reference to the cholera in the East, is taken from the Levant *Herald* of the 6th inst.: Though the hope of the total disappearance of this epidemic has not been literally realised, the return of the capital to convalescence is perhaps as rapid as can be reasonably expected. The decrease in the mortality during the week has been relatively much greater than that of the previous seven days, and, with continued improvement in the temperature, the absolute exhaustion of the malady may now, if no unforeseen cause of the revival intervene, be regarded as certain within the interval between this and our next publication. A statement of the death returns of the week will best show how great has been the falling off in the mortality as compared with the numbers in our last report. On the 30th the official reckoning was 33; on the 31st, 25; on September 1, 17; for the 2d, 19; for the 3d, 16; and for yesterday, 9. But for the relaxation of the rigid veto against the sale of certain kinds of green fruit, and the consequent over-consumption of grapes, there is reason to believe that even this last small return would have dwindled down to a solitary case or two, of which examples may probably still be expected for ten days or a fortnight to come—like the last straggling shots on the outskirts of a battle-field, long after the main carnage is over. That the evil, however, is now virtually passed, is testified by perhaps higher authority than that of these official returns. The birds, which of every kind, from the sparrow to the sea gull and kite, absolutely disappeared from the capital within a week after the outbreak of the disease, have during the past week nearly all come back. This singular incident of the visitation appears to have escaped general notice; but the fact that these feathered health inspectors are again among us is conclusive as to the returning salubrity of the atmosphere. From the provinces the news is similarly favorable. The official reports from Smyrna, Salonica, Varna, Kustendjie, and Trebizond tell of the rapid abatement of the malady at all these points, and warrant hope of its entire disappearance from the whole within the next 10 or 15 days.

WESTERN MEXICO.

THE FRENCH CAPTURE ACAPULCO.

Gen. Alvarez Retires—His Small Force are Badly Equipped—Most of the Citizens Follow Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 25.

The steamer *Sacramento* has arrived from Panama. She brings dates from Acapulco to the 17th inst. The French war ships had landed 500 soldiers and taken possession of the town. ALVAREZ had previously withdrawn his forces, amounting to 1,500 men, badly equipped and short of ammunition, but very enthusiastic. The majority of the Mexican population had followed him. He was confident of maintaining the cause of JUAREZ throughout the interior of Queretaro.

MORE RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Gens. Grant and Sherman in Danger.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 28.

While Gen. GRANT was returning from Indianapolis at an early hour yesterday morning, the switch at the end of the curve at Gulford had been turned intentionally, and the car in which the General was seated was thrown from the track and dragged some distance. No one was injured.

About the same time a train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, carrying Gen. SHERMAN, was thrown from the track this side of Lawrenceburgh. No one was injured.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Two Men Killed and Twelve Wounded.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Sept. 28.

A boiler exploded at PRATT & Co.'s rolling mill this morning, killing two men and wounding about twelve others.

A section of the boiler, weighing about half a ton, was hurled through the building a distance of about 300 feet.

Evening Session of the Episcopal Convention.

Right Rev. Bishop POTTER called the Convention to order at 7 o'clock, for the consideration of such business as was left unfinished at the adjournment of the morning session, (for report of which see first and second pages of THE TIMES.)

The committee appointed in the morning to draw up resolutions indicative of respect to the memory of the deceased bishops made a brief report, which, on motion, was accepted.

The Trustees of the Parochial Fund made their report, and after some discussion about the salary of the Secretary, it was adopted.

Rev. Dr. TUTTLE read the report on the Theological Seminary. The diocese, it seems, is now entitled to 76 trustees and 38 clerical delegates in the conventions. The amount of cash received and on hand is $214,795.

A list of churches who had failed to pay their proportion toward defraying the expense of the convention was read, and after some unimportant routine committee-work the convention adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

The courtesy of the Bishop, and the facilities extended us by Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, as well as by the Right Reverend Bishop, stand in marked contrast with the "touch-me-not" air of the discourteous Secretary and his disobliging assistants, who not only afforded us no assistance in the discharge of duty, but seemed glad to impede and hinder the representatives of the press in every conceivable way.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Second Day Morning and Evening.

Important Action on the Provincial System—The Convention Approve of It, and Recommend It to the General Convention.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER.

He Extends the Hand of Love and Sympathy, Aid and Welcome to the Bishops of the South.

The Reports of the Several Committees.

The second session of the annual convention this Diocese was held, yesterday morning, in the Church of St. John, in Varick-street. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER sat in the chancel, while Morning prayer was read by Rev. Messrs. PETERS and GEER.

After the Morning Prayer, Rev. Dr. HAIGHT called he convention to order, and the

ROLLS OF DELEGATES

were called, the following being the names of the lay members from this city:

Advent—Albert Cooper, Charles N. Romaine, P. R. Wilkins.
All Saints—W. Small, W. Miles, G. W. Riblet.
Anthon Memorial—G. Carter, T. Barton, J. Wheeler.
Calvary—S. B. Ruggles, W. W. Wright, F. S. Winston.
Christ—S. K. Greene, J. Dixon. P. D. Collins.
Epiphany—J. McElligott, T. C. Lyon, W. E. McDonough.
Good Shepherd—S. E. Flagler, H. J. Burchell, G. D. Andrews.
Grace—E. Jones, M. Ulshoeffer.
Holy Apostles—W. Roome, F. Many, J. F. Seymour.
Holy Innocents—S. S. Keene, S. Markoe, J. S. G. Day.
Holy Martyrs—C. Ottiwell, A. McGowan, J. H. Wiley.
Incarnation—G. F. Nesbitt, H. A. Oakley, H. Eyre.
Intercession—L. R. Chesbrough, R. Vose, W. B. Harrison.
Mediator—J. R. Mumford, J. Coles, Jr., M. E. Greene.
Nativity—W. Moore, J. Smith, C. O. Dowd.
Redeemer—C. Hudson, J. N. Lewis, J. A. Robertson
Resurrection—L. P. Capers, J. W. Davis.
St. Ann's—C. C. Lathrop, R. M. Martin, W. O. Fitzgerald.
St. Bartholomew's—S. Cambreling, T. W. Riley, P. H. Holt.
St. Clement's—A. Proal, A. J. Shultz, J. Buckley, Jr.
Du St. Esprit—J. J. Burnin, L. H. Brignolet, E. D. Garesche.
St. George's—A. Lane, C. Tracy, P. R. Pyne.
St. George the Martyr—T. F. Frank, W. C. Talmadge, L. Bailey.
St. John Baptist—A. Voorhis, J. J. Marshall, T. W. Clerke.
St. Luke's—A. B. McDonald, F. Pott, N. P. Wallace.
St. Mark's—H. Fish, N. Remsen, A. G. Thorp.
St. Mary's—R. L. Schieffelin, J. Richmond, P. C. Liemann.
St. Mathias—J. S. Sutphen, J. Williams, M. Ely.
St. Michael's—A. F. De Peyster, A. T. Brown, C. S. Weyman.
St. Peter's—J. N. Wells, D. M. Hatch, C. H. Mount.
St. Saviour's—N. S. Town, H. E. Bridgeland.
Trinity Church—Wm. E. Dunscomb, Samuel Davis, Gouverneur M. Ogden.

After this the Secretary announced that the Church of the Redemption, New-York; St. Paul's Church Franklin; Trinity Church, Whitehall; Church of the Holy Cross, Warrensburg, desired admission. Their requests were referred to the appropriate committee, which subsequently reported favorably in the case of the last and unfavorably in the cases of the others.

The following committees were then elected:

Standing Committee.—Rev. John McVickar, D.D.; Rev. Ed. Y. Higbee, D. D.; Rev. Wm. E. Eigenbrodt, D. D.; Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D.; Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, Stephen P. Nash, Esq.; Floyd Smith, Esq.; George T. Strong, Esq.

Missionary Committee.—Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, D. D.; Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D.D.; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D.D.; Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D.D.; Eugene A. Hoffman, D.D.; Stephen Cambreling, Esq.; George C. Colling, Esq.; George Merritt, Esq.; James Pott, Esq.; Hamilton Bruce, Esq.

The church was by this time thoroughly crowded in every part. The lower pews and ailes were filled with reverend gentlemen, and the galleries blossomed and bloomed like a garden with the beauty and fashion of the city. Bishop POTTER, elegant in person as he is cultured in mind, then arose and delivered the following

ANNUAL SERMON,

in which, it will be noted, he takes strong and high ground upon the readmission of Southern delegates at the approaching convention, touching lightly on the provincial theme, and knocks gently at the conscience of his refractory clergy.

And, beloved brethren, what mercies encompass us to-day! How changed are the circumstances under which we meet from those of last year! Little as we may be inclined on occasions like the present to enter into discussions connected with civil government, yet it would be unworthy of us as Christians and patriots to reassemble, after the lapse of a year, to reenter upon the work of an annual Synod, which so naturally carries our thoughts back to the former meeting, without a grateful recognition of the merciful Providence which has delivered us from the horrors of civil war, shed over all our land the blessings of peace, and restored to us as a nation unity, strength and honor. Only one short year ago great armies were everywhere arrayed against each other in the field, and, though the end might be anticipated, yet it was seen through the clouds and darkness, blood and strife! To-day the great peril is vanished, and we see peace in all our borders. The world, too, has beheld a wonderful spectacle. A great nation flushed with victory, girt about with fleets and armies, but putting far away all thoughts of conquest, all remembrance of wrongs, dissolving her great armaments, and sending back to the workshop and the plow, to the busy walks of trade and commerce, to the college and the forum, to the ten thousand peaceful pursuits of life, the heroic men who but yesterday were facing death in their country's cause, and proving themselves invincible in war. Here is a victory greater than any of the achievements of war. Among all those hundreds of thousands of hardy and impetuous men who have become familiar with blood and carnage, who seemed almost as if they had forgotten all but the arts of war, and cared for none other—among them all we discover scarcely a sign of repugnance to the great and peaceful change. We see little evidence of what was so much feared by many, that they had unlearned the arts of peace, and become disqualified for as well as averse to the duties of domestic life, the dull realities of old-fashioned labor and care. Already we are indebted to many of them for assistance in the ingathering of our harvests; already we see them dispersed over our fields, busy in the crowded places of industry, and entering into every kind of civil employment. And I have known more than one household rejoicing in the recovered presence of a husband, father, brother, who seemed to have been softened and elevated by great trials and made more tender and more dutiful than ever before. Many places have indeed been made vacant by death. Great deliverances have not been purchased but with great sacrifices. Many a shattered form, many a badge of mourning, bears witness to the desperate severity of the struggle! God most merciful, send the consolations of His grace into every bereaved and sorrowing heart; God make the nation mindful of its deliverers, and put it into all our hearts to do, according to the dictates of Christian charity, and according to our abundant resources, whatever may be needed, for the alleviation of sorrow and suffering, whether it be North, or whether it be South! Among the many happy consequences of the restoration of peace will be, it is presumed, the speedy reappearance in our general ecclesiastical council of the beloved brethren, Bishops, clergy and laity, who for four years have been separated from us by hindrances incident to a state of war. It will be a reunion that will arouse the tenderest sensibilities of every Christian heart. It will show that old affections have only been restrained, not extinguished, and that feelings long pent up claim a more than ordinary indulgence in demonstrations of love, respect and sympathy. I verily believe, as I do most fervently hope and pray, that not one word of reproach or bitterness will be heard, not one look of coldness appear, to mar the dignity and loveliness of that touching scene. In that much-longed-for welcome hour, we shall need no declaration of principles, no formal vindication of the peaceful character of the Christian ministry. Divine Providence has spoken! Any words that we can use in reference to the past, whether persons or things, will be a mere impertinence, adding nothing to the

lessons that come to us from above, and only tending to change celestial harmonies into the miserable discordant sounds of earth-born passion. The important acts of the Southern Dioceses, done while they were in a state of separation from us, and which therefore require the sanction of the General Convention, will unquestionably be recognized and confirmed at once. They are only three in number. The election of Bishop WILMER by the Diocese of Alabama, the erection of Arkansas into a regularly organized diocese, and the election of the missionary Bishop of the Southwest, Dr. LAY, to the Episcopate of Arkansas. These acts were eminently proper under the circumstances. The distinguished brethren selected by the two dioceses named, are universally esteemed throughout the whole church, and there will not be a dissenting voice to the action which will promptly place them upon an equal footing with all their brethren. What happiness and glory for the church which can present such a spectacle to the world immediately after the close of such a conflict! And how little to be envied would be the judgment and the feeling which could interpose with ill-timed words to break the charm of Christian unity and love, and make things that ought to be sacred seem common and unclean. Let us offer up our united prayers that the whole church may rise to the height of this great occasion, and that, if unhappily any one misguided spirit should seek to trouble the peace of Israel, it may only prompt to a demonstration, still more lofty and emphatic, of that Christian sympathy which will undoubtedly animate the general mind of the church. Let me avail myself of this occasion to recommend to the favor of the diocese all judicious and properly authenticated efforts which may be made to extend aid to the church within the Southern dioceses. Church edifices have been injured, and, in many cases, destroyed—church property has been lost—the ability of the people to restore what has been decayed, and to sustain the ministrations of the church, has been widely and grievously impaired; and to impart to them of our abundance, where it may be done with the sanction and under the direction of their own bishops—a very essential condition—should be esteemed by us as one of the greatest of our privileges. It is true the distinguished Bishop of Georgia has, in his address to his Convention, spoken to his clergy and people strongly against going abroad for exterior aid. He exhorts them to rely upon their own exertions, and to be content with such provision as they can make with the means and appliances left within their reach. And much to the same effect is the friendly response which I have received in a private letter from the excellent Bishop of Virginia, in reference to a suggestion which I had made, that assistance might be afforded, if desired, for the relief of parishes and clergy that had suffered heavily. He thought the people were inclined to be kind, and the clergy to be content with such things as they had. These are very natural sentiments for those Bishops to express. We cannot but respect the feelings that prompt them, and we can very well understand why the people should be ready to welcome such instructions from their chief pastors, and to act upon them to the utmost extent of their ability. But the question is, if such delicacy and reserve are under the circumstances, not unnatural in them, what is the course of conduct which will be most proper and most becoming in us? Truly there is not a heart that hears me, that will hesitate as to the answer. Be delicate, be considerate in your modes of action; but just in proportion as they shrink from speaking, do you be forward to minister. Wait not to be entreated; but try to find out where good can be done, and then, with all tenderness and respect, beg to be allowed to do it. There are no nobler men in the House of Bishops—I speak as if the last four years were an absolute blank, and made no part of our history, and I speak without fear of being misunderstood, for my sentiments on national unity and authority have been very well known—I say, there are no nobler men in the House of Bishops than several to whom I now refer, and whatever may be their feelings of delicacy, or of allowable pride, they will not desire to see ruins perpetuated, or only tardily or imperfectly repaired, which might be more speedily and more effectually restored with the aid of friendly hearts and hands. Again, then, I say, let us be prompt to avail ourselves of every opening to do good. Let us be forward to search out channels through which, not in a proud, patronising spirit, but with a modest, loving, Christian sympathy, we may pour out the offerings which will help, not only to rebuild the waste places in material things, but also to repair and renew whatsoever may have been decayed in the hearts of your brethren. In my address to the last convention it was mentioned that the internal care and management of the House of Mercy was in the hands of several of those "sisters" who were formerly in the St. Luke's Hospital. Three others have been added to their number; and they are now dividing their services between the House of Mercy, the Sheltering Arms, an institution opened a few days after the last convention, and designed for the care of children who are friendless and destitute, though not without parents, and St. Barnabas' House, in Mulberry-street, in this city, which is a house of reception in connection with the House of Mercy. As these sisters desired to place themselves immediately under Episcopal supervision, and as the subject was one of some delicacy as well as difficulty, I appointed an able committee of clergymen, and drew up for their consideration a number of questions touching the special employment of single women in works of piety and charity, and the organization of such persons into an association. They presented to me an elaborate and instructive report; and having taken some time for consideration, I proceeded to receive and sanction the offering which these earnest Christian women so much desired to make in the special and exclusive dedication of themselves, under the guidance and sanction of the church, to works of piety and charity. I need scarcely say that in that association there are no irrevocable vows, no engagements, which could interfere to prevent their return to ordinary positions in life, should any claim of duty from friends or relatives unexpectedly arise to require it. In the meantime, they have the aid and comfort of mutual society and counsel; they have a recognized and protected position; they have the strength and consolation that come from feeling that they are wholly dedicated to a holy work: and they are so sequestered from trivial cares and interruptions, that they can give themselves with ten-fold efficiency to their labors of love. Already their zeal and self-devotion are beginning to produce marked results. Their ministry is seen to be full of Christian blessing. The institutions in which they labor are rapidly growing in interest and importance, as well as in favor with earnest Christian people. Others of a kindred spirit, touched by their example and convinced of the blessedness of their work, are turning their thoughts to a like consecration of themselves to the service of their Lord. I am not without hope that this kind of agency will be greatly enlarged, and that the efficiency and extent of the church's work, especially in the more desolate places of sin and misery, will be vastly augmented by the use of a class of laborers, who seem peculiarly fitted to reach and soften the hearts of the degraded, as well as to lift up and console the afflicted. It is due to the venerable and beloved Founder of St. Luke's Hospital, Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG, so well known among us for his works of piety and charity, to record the fact, that he first, in our own church in this diocese, if not in this country, called to his aid, and organized into a permanent agency, devoted Christian women, who desired to be set apart, and associated together in the manner and for the sacred purposes to which reference has been made; though in their case, more especially for the care of the sick. St. Luke's Hospital, and the Orphan's Home, and the Home for Aged and Destitute Women, continue to be an honor and a blessing to the church in this city; and I have no doubt that they and the other institutions I have mentioned will, with the blessing of God, grow in favor with all earnest Christian people; and, as time goes on, become possessed of greatly enlarged means of influence for good. All such institutions, properly conducted, will be ministries twice blessed; they will bestow inestimable benefits upon the friendless, the poor, the suffering and the degraded, and the care they will require, and the fruits they will be seen to bear, will react powerfully upon the spirit of the church, reanimating its love and zeal, and enlarging its conceptions of its great work in the world. Beloved brethren, in the condition of the church of this diocese, and, I believe, in the state of the church in the country generally, there is much to cheer and encourage us. We are yet far behind what we ought to be, but there has been steady progress in all those elements which go to make a church strong, stable and influential for good. Not only has there been a rapid increase in numbers, but the ministry has become, as a general thing more fervid and evangelical, as well as more catholic in its tone, more comprehensive and far-reaching in its views of duty, more inclined to grapple with subjects sometimes too apt to be overlooked, while, as a natural consequence, the general mind of the church has become better informed in regard to her fundamental principles, more thoroughly awake to her distinctive excellence, and more firmly grounded and settled in attachment to her ways of heavenly wisdom. Just in proportion as her children have freely used her great gifts, have they become more fully conscious of the blessedness of their inheritance. Just in proportion as the various religious tendencies of the country have been developed, has the church stood out from and above the confusions of the time, simple, peculiar, serene, peaceful, busy with her great work, and little moved by the passions and conflicts that raged around her, little affected even by the ephemeral differences that sprang up within her. Many have been the occasions when exterior observers have seemed to make themselves absolutely sure that the church was on the point of being convulsed and divided, as other bodies have been convulsed and divided; but within the church no very well informed person ever shared in the apprehension; the clouds of prejudice and passion were speedily dispersed, and she, secure in her own principles and protected by the Divine hand, was seen standing unchanged and unharmed, stronger and more deeply rooted than ever. More than twenty years ago I had occasion, in the course of my parochial ministrations, to address to the people of my charge a discourse on the "Stability of the church," which was published at the request of the congregation. It was in a period of some ecclesiastical excitement, when some ill-informed persons within the Church entertained vague fears that her principles might somehow be changed, while many ignorant persons without imagined that much that belonged to her was destined to be swept away before a popular storm. Both feelings were, of course, equally groundless. But it was worth while to contribute to the tranquillity of the simple ones within the fold. It was worth while to endeavor to reëstablish their confidence and awaken their enthusiasm by disclosing the strength and glory of the church, her stability and unchangeableness as seen in her principles and in her history; and that was the object of the very unpretending discourse to which I have referred. The simple design was to show that while on the one side Rome makes eveything depend upon the voice of existing authorities, and so undergoes what the astronomers term secular variations, taking into her creed as new articles of faith certain ideas which spring up under the influence of her system in the course of ages; and while, on the other hand, the various religious bodies which exalt the private judgment above all evidence and all authority, and practically cast off creeds and formularies necessarily fluctuate, and depart in spirit from their own standards, and are domineered over by vain philosophies and popular passions, the church alone has her fixed principles, her unchangeable creeds and formularies, her immutable standard of truth, Holy Scripture—not as interpreted by anybody, not as interpreted by the existing authorities of Rome in defiance of all antecedent belief, but Holy Scripture, as interpreted, so far as the fundamentals of the faith, ministry and sacraments are concerned, by the whole primitive church for three hundred years after Christ. That primitive witness, in clear accordance with the most obvious meaning of Holy Scripture—that witness, so fatal to error on the one side, and on the other so conclusive in support of every essential feature of the church—can never be ignored, can never be falsified or destroyed. It makes a part of the imperishable record of the past. The standard to which we appeal is immutable,—the principles we hold as a part of our life are unalterable, because divine,—and the means employed in the church, not only to preserve those principles, but to keep them active and operative over our minds and hearts are the best that God's Providence has ever supplied! Is that church very likely to change? No! not though a whole generation should prove recreant to truth and to duty. Is it likely to be much disturbed by ephemeral events? As well might you expect that the mountain would be shaken by the thistle-down. The English Church has been assailed by an army of sceptical sophists; and she is stronger to-day than when the first unfilial hand was raised against her. Now it is a comfort to know that these great truths are more and more recognized and understood among us. In most places in this diocese there would be little need now of such a discourse as the one just referred to. We have little need to go round about our Zion, to point out the strength of her towers, to tell of the everlasting foundations on which she rests. The assurance of her stability gives us peace, and inclines us to be patient and gentle and charitable, earnest in our work, and little disposed to be occupied with the thought of things which appear to-day and disappear to-morrow. In regard to all that is most vital and dear in the order and principles of the church, we find, among the great body of the clergy and laity, such an extensive agreement, such a warm and rooted attachment, such inflexible habits, as make us feel, with deep thankfulness to God, that we are strong to labor; that even in tribulation our heritage is peace, and our house founded on a rock! One word of counsel let me venture to add most respectfully, most affectionately, to those who appreciate the importance of the thoughts just presented. Do not agitate for the mere propagation of your principles; do not form associations to effect any local or partial object; do not seek to spread an influence over young men, which will convert them into mere partisans, and cause them to hold even the truth, if they do hold it, in a narrow and controversial spirit. God's truth and the church's is too broad and too lofty for such ignoble uses. Work and teach in the genuine spirit of the Bible and the Prayer Book, irrespective, as far as possible, of all conflicting views and agencies. So will the truth in your hands be efficacious for the sanctification of your own souls, and the souls that are round about you. You will be saved from the dreadful fate of those who hold the truth as a mere weapon of assault, as a mere instrument of pharasaical pride, and with whom the form remains without the life and power. Taking that truth home to the soul in simplicity and godly sincerity, it will cause to spring up within the peaceable fruits of righteousness, love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance, while in the ministry and in the life it will shine forth in the beauty of holiness, making the world not darker but brighter, winning the alienated, kindling the cold and apathetic, cheering the weary and heavy laden, and revealing in a clear and engaging light the pathway that leads to the gates of the heavenly city.

At the conclusion of the Right Rev. gentleman's address, Gov. KING, who sat upon the platform, moved a vote of concurrence in the sentiments thereof, and at the same time a committee was appointed to draft resolutions indicative of the feeling of the convention, upon the official announcement of the several deaths alluded to by the Bishop.

Bishop POTTER then gracefully introduced the Right Rev. Bishops of California, Tennessee and the Northwest to the convention, the house rising to greet them; they were Messrs. KIPP, QUINTARD and TALBOT.

Dr. McVICKAR read the report of the Trustees of the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning. It was not particularly interesting, and the Rev. gentleman's voice failed to carry it to the ears of more than two or three of those who sat quite near him.

The report of the Trustees of

THE EPISCOPAL FUND,

then read, is as follows:

The disposable fund of the diocese remains the same as last year, $67,000.

Balance	$781 46
Interest from sundry sources	3,687 42
Interest from sundry sources	1,169 72
Sundry parishes	214 65
Assessments	3,554 27
Rent	1,273 27
Sundries	3,000 27
Sale U. S. 6s	13,898 27
Sale U. S. 6s	1,926 51
Mortgage paid	5,241 25
Sale U. S. 6s	500 25
Total	$39,256 28

The expenditures were for sundry purposes $38,497 26, leaving a balance of $759 02.

The receipts for the year for the fund of accommodation, including a balance of $862 56, were $22,135 71, and the investments were $97 29 less than that amount. The increase of the fund during the first year was $2,400 28. The report further stated that the trustees had not yet succeeded in selling the episcopal residence at a satisfactory price, but they hoped to effect a sale of it at no distant day.

The report of the trustees of the aged and infirm showed:

Total receipts		$19,737 11
Total expenditures		13,433 30
Balance		$6,304 81
Add investments	$41,700	
Bond and mortgage paid	5,000—	$36,700
Add other investments		8,000
Total		$44,700

After considerable work in minor matters of no earthly importance to the public, Dr. HAIGHT being in the chair, it was moved that there being no miscellaneous business before the convention, the matter which had been made the special order of the day be considered.

The resolutions of Dr. McVICKAR on the

PROVINCIAL SYSTEM

were taken up.

The reverend doctor first inquired whether the Secretary had complied with the direction of the last convention in regard to the distribution of copies of the plan. The Secretary had not done so, it being his understanding that the matter after certain wording was dropped.

Dr. McVICKAR then read the resolutions on this subject, which were presented to the convention on Wednesday, and appeared in our report of that day's proceedings.

After reading the resolutions, Dr. McVICKAR entered at length upon the desirability of an immediate attention to his plan. He traced the history of his project, which had in former times been sneered and hooted at. These things, said he, have passed. I know of no plan which has finally met the universal indorsement of bishops, clergy and laity. No one can object that it inclines to Roman plans or arrangements. These objections were urged at the last convention. I look at it in another light. The multiplicity of bishops must go on—we must divide the immensity of business before them. I leave it to those men able to urge this. We do not expect action but approval, and I think it does not need very large discussion. We ask only that the plan be introduced and indorsed.

The resolution being before the house for discussion, Hon. Mr. RUGGLES took the floor.

The Secretary read the preamble and resolutions, after which Mr. RUGGLES proceeded. He was again interrupted by a delegate who wanted to know what the resolution was. He was informed for the third time, and Mr. RUGGLES took the floor.

SPEECH OF HON. S. B. RUGGLES.

As one of the delegates to the General Convention, I beg it to be distinctly understood that I am not opposed to a provincial system. I am glad that it has been brought before us by so venerable and distinguished a Presbyter. We look forward a series of centuries. The object of our discussion is not for to-day, but for all time. It is a great continental question, and it is preëminently proper that the first step should be taken with the utmost attention. On a topic so great, this convention has a right to express its views to its delegates, and to instruct them; and I ask it, and shall receive it in a spirit of humility. I do not ask for instructions, but instruction, which we must respect, if not obey. It is well that New-York speaks first; she is most affected, and is among the oldest dioceses of the country. We have before us not the plan, but the resolution; the details are left for the General Convention; and to the resolution is prefixed a preamble, which is the key; and there we read, "especially in conformity to the civil condition of the country." In the first place I deny that the Church conforms thus, or that she wishes to, or that it is expedient to do so. When in '89 the convention was inaugurated the word "State" was used, but it was struck out, for we did not belong to the State but to the Divine Master. We were considered a federation—now the word "province" is brought upon us. The idea has been adopted that a diocese is surrounded by the peculiarities of a State, so that the word province is synonymous with State. Our fathers discovered their error and in '38 they abolished the word State and substituted "diocese." We now vote by dioceses, not by States. We have become national. The State of New-York, for instance, has disappeared, and two dioceses appear, and we gain two votes under the national system. I object to the word which indicates that we conform to civil divisions; we don't live thus, and don't want to. We should have discussed some kind of a plan, for we want to know what kind of a plan you do want. Let the discussion be full, that we may know all. The only feature in this plan is that each State shall be a province, and that is so simple that we can discuss it. We think the objections are several. The existence of four dioceses would by this plan make us a province. It is not wise to make the State into a province. In the second place, it is to be feared that every little State will prematurely divide itself into dioceses, that it may be a province, and have a vote in the House. Our diocese has 26,000 communicants; the Western has 12,000. Some States have 700; Kansas, 109. Shall Kansas have a vote equal to ours? The Diocese of New-York may well look to it. I am ready to have the dioceses separated when they can. Shall we have three or four half-starved Bishops in those States that with difficulty support one? I am, therefore, opposed to the dividing of a State. We have now thirty-seven States and as many dioceses, and shall soon have fifty States and fifty provinces—wouldn't this be a little unwieldy? We do not want the civil division—we do not want Congress to prescribe our limits, but do it ourselves. Our basis should be the number of communicants. It might be geographical and numerical partly, a compound basis. We find some States too large, sometimes too small. I propose that we shall have four grand geographical divisions. We have no more slavery to bother us—it's dead and buried, thank God. We should have the Atlantic, the Lake, the Mississippi and the Pacific Division. I suggest that this would be more in consonance with the dignity of our church, and I ask the instruction of the convention on all these points.

The debate was then interrupted by the report of the Committee on the Incorporation of Churches.

On the resumption of the debate, Mr. RUGGLES moved to strike out the following words: "And especially in her principle of conformity to the civil divisions of the country."

SPEECH OF REV. DR. RICHARDS.

Dr. RICHARDS, of Fordham, said: There are two things evidently before the minds of the movers of these resolutions, but they have become confused. It is necessary that the Church should conform to the boundaries of the States, because, as in the case of Western New-York, when difficulties arise, an appeal must be made to the laws of the State—and, of course, to do that, she must be in the State. There are three Sees in Macedonia, and the chief of these is made the Metropolitan Bishop of Macedonia. There are also provinces, and the person appointed to preside was called a Primate. It is desirable to retain the State limit, and there must be some law under which all can act. The Church must conform to the State law. It would be impossible for any State to be a province. As the General Convention has become unwieldy, it is proposed that there should be four provinces, in which to do the same work as is now done in the General Convention. The whole of the Church in Africa had its presiding Bishop, but there was also CONTRAGE, and he was a Metropolitan; still when he was in council he sat only as a Bishop. Suppose we retain the Senior Bishop as the Presiding Bishop, and in addition we would have one person who shall bear to the province the same position which the other does to all the dioceses in the province. In this way we would retain the local division of the State. The church is temporal as well as spiritual. We still must retain connection with New-York, and it ought to have its influence, and the Bishop should be the Metropolitan of New-York, and we must have as the effect of division our Bishops known by the name of their Sees. Therefore I propose that in event of the division of any diocese the local division of States be preserved, and that the provincial system should be established, and we pray the convention so to act.

The vote on the question of striking out the words as given above, was 81 ayes, 51 nays. The words were stricken out.

Rev. Mr. HOWLAND objected that all this discussion was out of order. The only question before the house was as to the general principle. Details might better be deferred to the action of the General Convention.

Dr. RICHARDS then offered his resolutions, retaining the preamble.

The first part of the resolution being before the house, a delegate said he must first have the consent of the Bishop and our local conventions, they being concerned. The first part was lost. The second part was almost unanimously carried. (This requests the General Convention to consider the subject, and to establish such an organization.)

After some informal discussion, Gov. JOHN A. KING very emphatically asserted his objection to the passage of the resolutions. He didn't want anybody to say who should be his Bishop beyond those in whose hands it is at present. He didn't believe there was any popular demand for such a change.

Mr. HOPKINS very excitedly answered the Governor, correcting him in several important errors, and showing very conclusively that there was a general acceptance of the necessity of such a system.

The question being taken the preamble and resolution were adopted.

The annual report of the Treasurer of the convention was then read, after which the body adjourned until 7 o'clock in the evening.

LAW REPORTS.

The Lazarus Homicide—Argument of Bernard Friery's Case in the General Term—What Disqualifies a Man from Doing Jury Duty.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—SEPT. 28.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Justices Peckham and Sutherland.

The People of the State of New-York, Defendants in Error, vs. Bernard Friery.—This notorious case was brought on, yesterday, at the General Term of the Supreme Court, and argued at much length by John McKeon, Esq., on behalf of the prisoner Friery, and A. O. Hall, Esq., District Attorney, on the part of the people.

Mr. McKeon commenced his argument by saying that an appeal had been taken to this court for the purpose of reversing the judgment of the court below, and obtaining a new trial for his client, Bernard Friery. The prisoner was indicted at the January Term, 1865, of the New-York General Sessions for the murder of Henry Lazarus, on the third day of that month. On the 6th of January he was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. On the 13th of February following, and within forty days after the murder was committed, his client, the prisoner, was convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 31st of March ensuing. On the 21st of February a writ of error was allowed by Justice Barnard of this court. This writ was made returnable on the first Monday of May, 1865. Such expedition, counsel said, in a capital case, was unprecedented in the history of the criminal jurisprudence of this city and State. It is evident that the prisoner was tried under a great public excitement, and the errors in the trial of which the prisoner complains, are the natural result of this extraordinary excitement. The prisoner complains of certain errors committed on the trial in respect to the organization of the jury, the rulings of the Court as to the evidence, and the charge of the Court to the jury. On the trial the prisoner challenged the array of one thousand names returned by the Sheriff of New-York, an extra panel having been ordered by the Court. The causes of the challenge were eight in number. They relate to the bias of the Sheriff, and to the mode of drawing and summoning the jurors, all of which the prisoner claims were in direct violation of the statute of this State. The prosecution demurred to the challenge, and the Court sustained the demurrer. A stipulation was entered into by the counsel for the prisoner and the District Attorney, in reference to challenge for principal cause and for favor, and also to the exception to the rulings of the Court on challenges, and the charge of the Court to the triers. The prisoner challenged several jurors for principal cause, and for favor, who were, notwithstanding his objections, admitted to be good jurors, and he was compelled to challenge several jurors peremptorily, for the purpose of excluding them from the jury-box. Before the calling of the last juror impanneled, the prisoner had exhausted all the peremptory challenges to which he was entitled. When finally, twelve men had peen secured to act as jurors, a case, in substance as follows, was presented by the testimony:

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

Mr. McKeon then made the following statement of the circumstances attending the murder. Friery and the deceased, Henry Lazarus, kept drinking saloons near each other, in East Houston-street, in this city. On the morning of Jan. 3, 1865, between three and four o'clock, two men drove up in a sleigh to Friery's place, where they remained about five minutes. They came out with Friery, who had been "beastly drunk" during the night before, and had been drinking hard for a week. The party went into Lazarus' drinking-saloon. Lazarus, who was also under the influence of liquor, so much so that his barkeeper (Connell) wanted to get him off to home and to bed, was in the barroom with two other men. California Jack, one of Friery's companions, offered to bet that he had a man who could whip any other man there. Lazarus took up the challenge, and offered to fight any man there, at the same time taking off a handkerchief in which his hand was wrapped up. There was some tendency to disturbance, but no blows were struck. The barkeeper turned round to get some cigars, and he heard Friery say, "You are a good little man, Harry," and as the bar-keeper turned back to the counter, Friery had just drawn a knife out of Lazarus' neck. There never was any personal difficulty between the prisoner and deceased. The evidence shows that both parties were grossly intoxicated at the time of the homicide. On the morning preceding the alleged murder, the prisoner came into Lazarus' place between 4 and 5 o'clock; he was drunk at the time and had a two-edged dagger knife which he stuck into the counter, saying, that "will be the death of somebody here before long," or "somebody yet," or "some s—n of a b—h yet." Lazarus was not there at this time. On another occasion, two weeks before the homicide, Friery came into Lazarus' place drunk, when there was a large dog sick at the time under the table in the bar-room. Friery took an ice-pick out of his pocket and commenced beating the dog and jabbed the sharp end of the pick down the dog's mouth and broke out some of his teeth, saying that he could make the dog sing. All this evidence was objected to by the prisoner. There was no evidence that Friery knew the dog to belong to Lazarus; and there was another dog belonging to the bar-keeper about the place at the same time. Evidence was also given as to Friery's conduct on the evening of January 2, 1865, between 6 and 10 o'clock, showing that he took a mustard-cup and threw it across the room.

This was, also, objected to by the prisoner. On the examination of the bar-keeper, the prisoner's counsel asked the witness if a part of the custom of Lazarus' house came from women? The prosecution objected to the question; and the objection under the exception was sustained.

On the defense, the prisoner's counsel asked a witness as to certain conversations which took place about three o'clock, on the morning of January 3, in Friery's house, between Friery and the parties who went with him into Lazarus' place. This was objected to by the prosecution, and the objection was sustained by the court.

Furthermore, the prisoner complains of the charge of the court to the jury. His counsel asked to charge certain propositions. They were charged in a very modified form. Counsel at this point became very severe on Mr. Recorder Hoffman, before whom the case was tried in the Sessions. The charge, he said, was calculated to mislead the jury, and no doubt they were misled. The charge was erroneous in so far as it laid down the law. They were told that the presumption was that Friery intended to kill Lazarus, whereas the jury should have been told, that considering the state of gross intoxication in which Friery was at the time, they should determine whether the prisoner had the intent to murder or not. The case comes within the provision of the statute laws of New-York of 1858, page 556, section 2, which provides that on an appeal from the Court of New-York General Sessions, the appellate court may order a new trial, if it shall be satisfied that the verdict against the prisoner was against the weight of evidence or against law, or that justice requires a new trial, whether any exception shall have been taken or not in the court below.

POINTS ARGUED ON BEHALF OF THE PRISONER.

Counsel for the prisoner argued the following points: 1. The challenge to the array should have been sustained by the court, and the demurrer made on behalf of the people should have been overruled. The facts charged by the prisoner and admitted by the demurrer, were substantially, that the Sheriff or summoning-officer was not indifferent, and this is a good cause of challenge; that the main provisions of the statute in relation to the summoning jurors, had been violated. The words in the statute are imperative: "Unless the Sheriff or other parties named in the statute appear to witness the drawing of jurors, and not otherwise, the drawing cannot be proceeded w th." Negative words in a statute make it imperative. The argument of the prosecution, that the prisoner must show that injury has been done him, is not tenable. To sustain this, he quoted the case of O'Connell, the Irish patriot.

The second point counsel made is, that the challenge to the respective jurors should have been sustained. The juror Davis, who was challenged on the ground that he did not own real estate and had not been taxed for personal estate, should have been set aside. The juror C. H. Haden was improperly admitted as a juror. He had been challenged for principal cause, on the ground that he had formed an opinion that a crime had been committed. The challenge was overruled, and he was challenged to the favor. The court should have instructed the triers that "the juror should stand indifferent as he stands unsworn."

The juror Brewster was challenged for principal cause, that he had read something of the transaction in the daily papers, and had formed an opinion that a crime had been committed. The court below should have rejected this juror. The juror Wood was challenged for principal cause, on the ground "that he had read of the transaction and had formed an opinion as to it."

AN OPINION ABOUT NEWSPAPER READERS.

Justice INGRAHAM said: Well, my opinion is, that a person who reads the papers and who, after reading them, can say, on his oath, that he has formed an opinion, is more fit for jury duty than the man who never reads a paper; or, having read it, can say he has formed no opinion one way or the other."

Counsel further argued that the jurors Hazen, Eaton and Carpenter were improperly admitted as jurors for the reasons last stated. He also urged that the judgment should be reserved, and a new trial ordered, on account of the rulings of the court as to the evidence, and because the court had made an improper charge. As to the last point, he said the charge of the court, founded on evidence given of transactions previously to the murder, was calculated to mislead the jury as to the intent of the prisoner. Furthermore, the Judge charged the jury that, from the facts as developed by the testimony, Friery intended to kill Lazarus. It had been conclusively proved that Friery was beastly drunk, and, under this condition of things, the court should have told the jury whether the prisoner had or had not the intent to murder.

The District-Attorney argued the following points:

1. The court properly refused, upon the challenge presented, to quash the array, or rather, to be more precise, the certificate of proper drawing and summoning.
2. The questions which concern the jurors who were peremptorily challenged after those questions arose, cannot be reviewed.
3. The jurors who were sworn under exceptions from the prisoner were legally competent jurors.
4. The evidence objected to was properly received.
5. The Recorder's charge is unexceptionable.
6. The substantial justice of the whole case cannot be reviewed, but only errors of law.

From these points as a basis, he insisted that the challenge to the array was insufficiently and improperly presented; that the demurrer was well taken and the challenge properly over-ruled; that the objections in regard to the property qualifications of jurors are untenable; the law on that subject in this State is well settled. The District-Attorney cited a large number of authorities on this point. As to the other material point, he argued that the Recorder's charge to the jury, relative to intoxication as a defence, and upon the legal requisites of murder in the first degree, were in accordance with the well-recognized principles enunciated by the Court of Appeals. In support of this he cited the Rogers, the Jefferds and the Walters cases.

The court reserved its decision.

For the people, A. O. Hall, Esq.; for the prisoner, Messrs. John McKeon, Sidney H. Stuart and John Sedgwick, late Assistant District-Attorney.

The Larkins-King Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 28.

Before Justice Barnard

Anne Larkins vs. Frederick J. King.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the examination of witnesses in this case was resumed before Justice BARNARD. The plaintiff in the action wishes to have it distinctly understood that her name is not Lorkings, nor Lorking, nor Lorkin, but that it is Larkins. The interest which for the last two days has been exhibited in this case, very materially subsided yesterday.

The following is a brief abstract of the

TESTIMONY

taken yesterday:

R. Dominguez, a Spaniard, being duly sworn through an interpreter, testified as follows: I now reside at No. 74 St. Mark's-place; formerly resided at Matanzas, my native city; I arrived here on the 22d of June, previously stopping at Philadelphia, in which city I arrived on the 15th; my fellow passengers were Mr. Romero and Mme. Caldero, both of Matanzas; my letters in this city were addressed to Mr. King; he speaks Spanish, and does Spanish business; I am at his office quite frequently; I was there on the 25th of July.

Bernarda Caldero was the next witness; she knew Mr. King, the defendant; on the 24th of July last she let King have $7,000 at No. 74 St. Mark's-place; he had them all in greenbacks.

Cross-examined—I am a native of Havana; I am married; I was married on the 5th of August, 1841; my husband was employed as a Spanish Ambassador; I last saw him eleven years ago in Matanzas; I knew Mr. King at that time; he was not in the habit of visiting me then; he visited me shortly after my husband left; I never kept a boarding-house; Mr. King visited me as a friend; he has slept at the house when detained by the rain; the $7,000 was my own money.

THE GOLD OBTAINED BY THE SALE OF NEGROES.

I brought $8,300 in gold from Matanzas with me; I changed $7,000 of the gold in Philadelphia; the money was obtained from the sale of negroes, sold by me in Cuba; I came to Philadelphia in the *Neptune*, with Romero and Dominguez; I kept the money in a Russian leather bag; it was changed shortly after I arrived here; the gold was in one package, but was divided between three of them, so as to distribute the weight; after it was changed, I got greenbacks for it; I don't remember the exact amount I got, nor what it was; I had confidence in Romero and Dominguez, and didn't count what they gave to me; I don't know what money I have spent, or what clothes I have bought; I have bought jewelry to a large amount; I keep no account of my expenses; I have bought $200 worth of clothing; I have bought jewelry and diamonds in this city to the amount of $1,000; I don't know where, or of what person I bought them; I have never taken any receipt of things bought, or even for my board; I did not know any person boarding in the house where I was; I left Philadelphia eight days after; we did not go direct to No. 74 St. Mark's-place; we went to Fourth-street; don't know the number; think it was near the Bowery, between Bowery and Second-avenue, on the north side; I don't know how long I stayed there; Mr. Romero and Dominguez did not go with me; Mr. Romero and Dominguez occupied three rooms there; not on the same side of the house as me; they had no communication with my room; I don't know when I left that house in Fourth-street; I left under the same name as I always go by; Mr. Dominguez and I left the house together; Mr. Romero engaged the rooms for me in Fourth-street; they engaged the third room for me adjoining the parlor; there were two doors communicating with the gentlemen's room; I occupied the room fifteen days; I have not continually occupied the room day and night, on account of sickness in my family; there was a gentleman who occupied the room sometimes at night; the lady occupying the house allows me to keep some clothes on the second floor; the house is full; Mr. Sherwood has occupied with me the front parlor; there is a door communicating with Mr. Sherwood's room and mine, but it cannot be opened; I don't know of any person trying to open it; Mr. Dominguez pays my bills; I had nothing in my room—I only slept there; I occupied the large room on the second floor a long while; I did not personally, nor did Mr. Romero, engage a room for me or himself; I don't know how much money Mr. Romero has of mine; I have not settled in a long while with him; he has attended to my whole business since I have been here; the first business I had with Mr. Romero was the transaction about the $8,300 in gold; I have the fullest confidence in Mr. Romero; we have been brought up together; I have seen "greenbacks" before I came to Philadelphia; I never examined the money Mr. Romero gave me; the money was done up in two handkerchiefs

Considerable other testimony of an unimportant nature was taken, when the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, Sept. 28, 1865.

Before Hon. Judge Benedict.

On motion, Judge B. D. Silliman, District-Attorney, Wm. J. Huff, Esq., and Richard N. Harrington, of New-York, were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of the court.

The United States vs. Albert Thompson et al.—Action on forfeited recognizances. On motion of Wm. J. Huff, attorney for the defendants, ordered that action be discontinued on payment of District-Attorney's costs and renewal of bail.

The United States vs. John Stanger et al.; Same vs. John Bold et al.; Same vs. John Ryan et al.—Like actions. On motion of Mr. Huff, a like order was entered in each of these cases, as in the case of Albert Thompson.

United States Circuit Court—Eastern District.

— Before Judge Benedict.

The following criminal cases were brought before the Court:

The United States vs. William H. Clark and Harry Furling.—In this case, which was the case of the murder of Capt. French, on board the *William Tell*, at Pernambuco, the Grand Jury ignored the bill.

The United States vs. George Jacob.—In this case Jacob was indicted some months since for passing counterfeit Treasury notes. He forfeited his bail and ran away to New-Orleans, but returning here was re-arrested. Being brought before the Court he pleaded guilty.

The Grand Jury brought in indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. Maria Williger.—An indictment for passing counterfeit fifty-dollar Treasury notes. The defendant was arraigned and plead not guilty.

The United States vs. Philip Donlan.—An indictment for an assault, with intent to kill, upon Thomas C. Baker, in the Navy-yard, by pushing him into the dry-dock. Donlan was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Charles Heise.—An indictment for stealing copper from the Navy-yard.

SEPT. 27.—The Grand Jury also brought in the following indictments:

The United States vs. Bridget Lynch.—An indictment for retailing liquor without an Internal Revenue license.

The United States vs. Ernst Kori.—An indictment for manufacturing cigars without an Internal Revenue license. Kori was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

The United States vs. David Smith.—An indictment for passing counterfeit fifty dollar treasury notes. Smith was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 28.

By Judge Cardozo.

Stoltzenberg vs. Von Luttwitz; motion granted, with $10 costs. Watts vs. Hallock; proceedings dismissed without costs. Figge vs. Figge; report confirmed and judgment granted.

By Judge Daly.

Lockwood vs. Bostwick; judgment for plaintiffs, decreeing a perpetual injunction in favor of "Boviline" vs. "Bovina."

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

ACQUITTED.

Mary Maury was tried yesterday for an alleged larceny of money. The complainant testified that he was standing on the sidewalk in Mulberry-street on the 12th of this month, when the prisoner came along and snatched from his hand a pocket-book containing $180. Complainant was sure he lost his money, but not so sure that prisoner took it. The identification not being complete, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

ANOTHER ACQUITTAL.

Margaret Sweeny was tried for grand larceny, the indictment charging her with stealing two black cloth coats, and other wearing apparel of the value of $140. The evidence against the accused was too slight to warrant the District Attorney in asking for a conviction, and a verdict of acquittal was entered.

PLEAS AND SENTENCES.

Charles Hazzard pleaded guilty to a burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the States Prison for two years.

Augustus Gutzer, James South and Joseph Braule, pleaded guilty to separate indictments for assault and battery, and sentence was suspended in each case conditional upon further good behavior.

The Grand Jury brought in a large number of new indictments in the latter part of the day, and in all cases where the prisoners were arraigned, trials were set down for the next term of the court, which commences on Monday next.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 28, 1865.

$2,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. Small	106	500	Erie Railroad	88
10,000	do	107¾	1000	do	88¼
2,000	do	107⅞	100	do...b80	88¾
1,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New issue	106⅝	300	do...2d call	87⅞
10,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	94	500	Hudson Riv. R.	111
30,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Third Series	98⅞	100	do...s10	110¾
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs, '79	97	100	do...b10	110⅞
11,000	North Car. 6s	83	300	do...2d call	111
10,000	Virginia 6s	65	1500	Reading R.	114¾
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	28⅞	400	do...b30	114⅝
100,000	do	28¾	200	do...s30	114½
50,000	do...b30	28⅞	1000	do	114½
50,000	do	28⅝	400	do...b30	114⅝
40,000	do...2d call	28½	500	do	114⅝
2,000	Erie 3d M.	99	100	do...s10	114⅜
1,200	B., N.Y. & E. 1st M	94	200	do...b30	114⅝
2,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	102¾	800	do	114⅝
2,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st	111	1000	do...2d call	114½
7,000	Mich. S. 2d M	90	300	Cen. Coal Co.	61⅜
1,000	Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	113	50	do	61½
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	83	17	Mich. Cen. R.	115
100	Canton Co.	41	46	do	114½
100	Del. & H. C. Co	146	1000	Mich. S. & N. I.	70⅜
25	Penn. Coal Co	165	200	do...b10	70½
100	West. Union Tel.	74	100	do...s30	70⅜
200	Cumb. Coal Pr.	46½	200	do...s30	70
200	do	46¾	100	do	70¼
100	do	46⅞	800	do...2d call	70½
100	do...2d call	46¾	50	Ill. Cen. R.	128½
100	do	46⅝	50	do	129
100	Quick. Min. Co	48¾	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	73½
100	do...2d call	48¾	200	do...b30	73¾
400	do	49	1500	do	73⅝
50	Pac. Mail Scrip	202	800	do...2d call	73½
200	Copake Iron Mine	1½	5	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	128
100	Consolidation Coal of Maryland	45	100	Chic. & N.W. R.	28½
50	Quartz Hill M. Co.	2	600	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	62¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	95⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol	108¾
100	do...s10	95¼	200	do	108⅞
200	do	95⅜	200	Chi. & R. I.	112¼
200	do	95½	500	do	112
200	do...b60	95½	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. b30	58
65	Chi. & Alt. R. Pr.	103	400	do	58
			200	Mil. & P.D.C. 2d P.	85
			10	P., Ft. W. & C.	100
			500	do	99½
			190	do	99¾

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	106½	50	Reading R.	113
1,200	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. Small	106	200	do...s30	113
4,000	do	107⅝	500	do	113⅛
100,000	do	107⅞	1000	do...s10	113¼
21,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	94⅛	1300	do...s30	113⅛
3,000	Missouri 6s	77⅞	500	do	113½
4,000	Virginia 6s	65	500	do	113⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	28	1000	Erie Railroad	87⅛
600	Quick. Min. Co	48¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.	114
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	46¼	300	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	69½
50	Pac. Mail Scrip	202	500	do...b10	69½
100	N. Y. Central	95⅛	300	do	69⅜
100	do	95½	100	do	69¼
100	do	95	500	Cleve. & Pitts..s10	72¾
100	Tol. & Wab. R. Pr.	64	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	62½
			100	Mil. & P. du C..s30	57¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	N. Y. Cen.	96	300	Cleve. & Pitts	73⅛
100	Erie Railroad...s3	87¾	500	do	73¾
100	do...s4	87¾	300	do...b3	73¾
100	do...s5	87¾	100	do...b5	73¾
500	Hud. Riv. R....s3	110¼	200	do...s3	73⅝
100	do	110¼	100	Chic. & N. W....s3	28¼
100	do...b3	110½	300	Pitts., F. W. & C	99⅞
900	Reading R....c	114⅝	500	Ch. & N. W. Pr...b3	63
200	do	114⅜	300	do	62⅞
400	do...b3	114½	100	do...s3	62⅞
400	do	114⅝	300	do...b10	63
800	do...s3	114⅜	100	McGr. & W. R...b3	18⅝
300	do...s3	114½	100	do...s10	18½
300	Mich. S. & N. I...b3	70	100	T. H. & Alt. R...b3	36
200	do...s3	70	400	Canton Co.	41½
100	do	70⅛	300	Cumb. Coal...s3	46⅞
100	do...c	70⅛	200	do	46⅞
100	Mich. Cen. R....c	114	100	do...b3	46⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	28⅛	1400	Cleve. & Pitts	73½
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	95½	400	do...b3	73½
200	do...b3	95½	300	do...c	73½
100	do...s20	95⅛	200	do	73⅛
500	Erie Railroad...s3	87⅞	100	Cleve. & Tol.	109
300	do	87⅞	200	do	108¾
900	do...c	87⅞	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	111⅜
400	do...s3	87¾	300	do...s3	111½
300	do...b3	87⅞	200	Chic. & N.W.Pr	62½
100	Hud. Riv. R....s10	110⅞	300	do...s10	62⅞
100	do	110⅞	400	do...s3	62⅛
100	do...s3	110⅝	300	McGr. & W.R.	19⅛
200	do	110⅝	400	do...s3	19⅜
100	do	111	300	do	19⅜
200	Reading R.	114¼	100	do...b10	19⅛
800	do...s3	114½	200	Mil. & P. du C. R. s60	58
200	do...c	114¼	100	do...s3	58¼
1800	do	114	100	Cen. Coal Co...b3	61⅛
800	do...s3	114	1100	Cum. Coal	46⅞
500	do...c	114	100	do...s3	46½
100	Mich. Cen...b5	114½	100	do...s3	56⅞
1000	Mich. S. & N. I.	70⅛	100	do	46⅛
900	do	70	200	do	46⅞
400	do...s3	70	100	Quick. Min. Co	48¾
200	do...b3	70	100	do...s3	48¾
100	do...s3	69⅞	100	do...s3	48⅞
800	do	69¾	100	do	49
200	Quartz Hill M. Co.	2	100	N. Y. Guano	15

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	28¼	200	M. So. & N. I.	69⅛
30	New-York Cen...b3	95¼	300	do...b3	69⅜
400	Erie Railway...s3	87⅝	300	do	69⅝
800	do	87⅛	200	do...s3	69¼
100	Hud. Riv. R...b3	110¾	100	do...s3	69⅝
200	Reading R.	113⅞	500	Cleve. & Pitts...s3	73
1000	do...s3	113¾	400	Cleve. & Tol.	109½
200	do	113⅝	100	Chic. & R. I.	111½
200	do...b3	113⅝	100	do	111⅜
900	do...s3	113⅛	500	do...s3	111½
700	do	113⅝	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	62½
700	do...s3	113½	500	do	62½
100	Mich. Cen.	114¾	200	McGr. & W. R...s3	19⅜
200	do	115	100	Cum. Coal Co.	46⅞
100	Cen. Coal Co...b3	61¼	200	do...s3	46⅞

THURSDAY, Sept. 28—P. M.

There is scarcely the slightest variation in the price of Gold from Wednesday's market. The sales to-day were mostly at 144 ℘ cent. Nothing was done in exchange among the Bankers to indicate the market for the steamers sailing on Saturday. The leading Bank drawers talk firmer than for the last packet, and the quotation on London is 109⅜@109⅝ ℘ cent.

The long delayed revival of speculation on the Stock Exchange in the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares is making considerably more business for the Commission Brokers, and affording fair employment for money, at call, at 5@6 ℘ cent. There is also increased business in the Compound Interest Legal-Tenders at the range of 106@102½ for the 1864 dates, June to December. Some of the early buyers, however, are indisposed to follow up the market and are bidding only 105¼ to 102 ℘ cent. Merchant paper is finding favor at 106½@107½ for prime names, and 108@109 for fair signatures through the Discount Brokers.

The Government Securities are quiet to-day. The old 5-20s dropped a fraction below 108, which brought in buyers. The new 5-20s and the 10-40s are steady. The Border State Bonds are all firm; Virginias begin to move up, though still 18 ℘ cent. below Tennessees, and 12½ below Missouris. The Coal and Quicksilver and Canton Land Shares were in demand, and showed quite a speculative feeling at the early Board. The Cumberland Coal is 46⅜@46½, and Central Coal 61⅝ ℘ cent.

On the Railway list, the heavy purchases of Reading lead the market. One or two of the large buyers of Monday were realizing at this morning's prices, which caused partial weakness in the Stock at the Second Board. Erie Shares were somewhat under the hammer, and sold down to 87⅛@87⅜, closing ⅝ ℘ cent. at the Open Board this afternoon. The Western Stocks were active in the forenoon, but all except Pittsburgh were weaker at the close. New-York Central steady, and Hudson River strong.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday afternoon:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	94¼	94⅛	N. West Pref	63	62¾
U. S. 5-20s	108	107⅞	Rock Island	112½	111⅞
U. S. 7-30s	99⅛	99⅛	Fort Wayne	99⅛	99⅞
N. Y. Central	95½	95⅜	Cumb'land Coal	46¼	46⅞
Erie	88⅛	87⅞	Quicksilver	48½	49
Hudson	110	110⅞	Mariposa	12⅝	12⅜
Reading	114⅜	113⅞	Canton	41½	41¾
Mich. Southern	70	69½	Atlantic Mail	145	144
Illinois Central	129	129	American Gold	144	144
Pittsburgh	73½	73	Ohio Certificates	28¾	29
Northwest	28½	27⅞	Toledo	108	109

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	107	People's	110
Union	118	Grocers'	115
America	133	Market	110
City	175	Shoe and Leather	100
Phenix	95	Corn Exchange	109
National	110	Marine	140
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Commonwealth	97½
Commerce	105	New-York County	145
Mechanics' B'k Ass	101	Import's' & Traders'	96
American Exchange	114	Park	140
Pacific	150	Manuf's & Merchants'	104
Chatham	128	Central National	106
Bank of the Republic	105	Fourth National	96
Bank of N. America	107	Ninth National	102½
Hanover	106½	Brooklyn, Brooklyn	120
Metropolitan	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex'd	90½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con 1876	102	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	100
Erie 1st M., x div., '68	102½	Galena & Chic. 2d M	97
Erie 7s, 3d mort, 1883	98	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	101
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	96½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	95¾
Buf. N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	94	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	106
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	102¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	105
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	98
Mich. C. new, 1sts, 8's, '82	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	83
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	111	Cleve. & P. 2d mort	81
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds	90	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con	81
N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68	90	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	73
Pacific R. 7s, g. by M	65	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	37
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., 1875	111	Chi. & Alton S. F.	96
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref	80	Chi. & Alton 1st mort	96
Alton & T. H. 2d M. In.	73½	Chi. & Alton Income	87½
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs	83½	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor	78
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	82	Peninsula R. R. Bonds	70
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	95	Mil. & St. Paul, 1st mor.	83
Del., L. & W. 1st mort	103	Marietta & C. 1st M	85
Tol. & Wab 1st M	90	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	95

The Chicago and Rock Island Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℘ cent.

The New-York Stock Exchange Board, on motion of the President, Mr. ROBERT L. CUTTING, this morning resolved to deal in U. S. 5-20 Bonds on and after next Monday, Oct. 2, ex-November coupon. This is in deference to the understood wishes of the Government on the subject, and in pursuance of the official notice that the November coupon will be prepaid on presentation. The transfers of the Registered U. S. 5-20 Stock will close on Saturday, 30th inst., and on and after Monday will also be dealt in as ex-interest.

The prepayments of November interest at the New-York office since Monday amount to $875,000. The customs receipts in Gold to $1,525,000.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,080,042 73, including for Customs, $362,000, and on account of Loan, $204,000; payments, $1,536,997 26; balance, $70,437,173 26.

Coal.

The coal miners are at work again in most of the Pennsylvania mines, and there is now a good prospect of early and liberal additions to the available supplies of coal in the seaboard markets, which consumers will heartily welcome as the necessary "preliminaries" to a wholesale and wholesome reduction in prices. The dealers in this city and neighboring "villages" are exacting as much as $11 50@$13 per *short* ton from frightened customers. The Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday says:

"In anticipation of an advance of fifty cents per ton to be added in the way of tolls on the 1st of October, the coal dealers of this city have put up the price of hard coal to $11 15@$12 per ton of 2,240 pounds. In the face of such prices with less than ten weeks of navigation, every facility should be afforded for bringing to market the largest possible amount of coal. As heavy as the amount weekly brought to market from the Schuylkill region is, there is nevertheless complaints by some of the coal producing companies of want of cars. It is alleged that the mines a little removed from the main line of railroad, suffer more in this respect than mines nearer to it, as the near mines enable the carrying companies to keep a greater number of cars on the way to the shipping points, thus steadily swelling the weekly tonnage; which, on the Reading, so nearly approaches a hundred thousand tons, that an ambition to reach that amount is natural, and possibly some little injustice may result to the more remote mines by giving the near mines a preference in the supply of cars. The strike in the Lackawanna coal region is over, and the miners will resume work next week. The end of navigation, however, is not far off, and the deficiency in the amount brought to market will not be made up before the close, although the supply will be increased."

The Lynn Shoe Trade in August.

The Lynn *Reporter* says that the shoe business of that city during the month of August, was larger than that of any previous month on record. The total value of the boots and shoes during the month must have been rather over than under $1,200,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR SALE—Three hundred thousand dollars New-York Central Railroad Seven Per Cent. Convertible Bonds of eighteen hundred and seventy-six. Apply to JAMES H. BANKER, at the office of R. L. Cutting & Co., No. 19 William-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 28, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last: 15 bbls. Ashes, 11,463 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 18,611 bushels Wheat, 172,685 bushels Corn, 3,410 bushels Barley, 24,845 bushels Oats, 395 pkgs. Provisions, and 10 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $7 75@$7 87½ for Pots, and $7 87½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in more demand and firm. We quote Java at 26c.@27c.; Rio at 18c.@22c; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c. ℘ lb., in gold. Sales 2,500 bags Rio, within our range.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand, at uniform prices. Middlings, 44c.@45c. ℘ lb. The receipts at this port thus far in the current week have averaged about 4,000 bales a day, against daily sales of 1,850 bales.

Savannah Cotton Trade Statistics.

	Uplands.	Sea Island.	Dom.
Stock Sept. 1...bales	3,724	281	236
Received this week	4,762	50	398
Received previously	8,337	1,009	1,562
Total	16,823	1,340	2,196
Exported since 1st inst.	12,228	1,212	2,103
Stock on hand Sept. 23, 1865	4,595	128	93

The *Republican* of the 23d inst. says: "The receipts of Upland Cotton during the past week has been 4,762 bales, and of Sea Island 50 bales. The exports during the same period have been 6,192 bales of Upland and 334 bales Sea Island—leaving a stock on hand of 4,595 bales of Upland and 128 bales Sea Island. Our market has been quite active during the past week, and all grades of well-packed Cotton have found ready sale. A large portion of the Cotton received this week has been in good order, and prices of all grades have advanced fully 2c. ℘ lb. The stock on sale continues very limited, and the receipts by wagons have been fair. We quote the market firm at the following rates, which show an advance of fully 2c. ℘ lb. on last week's quotations:

Ordinary	30c.@32c.	Strict Middling	39c.@40c.
Middling	37c.@39c.	Good Middling	41c.@42c.

SEA ISLAND—The receipts during the week have

been quite light. The stock on sale is very limited, and there is a good inquiry for all descriptions. Real Sea Island, of the best grades, commands 80c. The greater portion of the receipts are of an ordinary quality, and sell at 55c.@65c. ℔ lb."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request at full prices for all other than common grades, which have declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last add up 11,500 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7 40@$7 80; poor to choice Extra State at $7 80@$8 40, chiefly at $7 90@$8 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 55@$8 90 ℔ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$7 40	@$7 80
Extra State	7 80	@ 8 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 90	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 55	@ 8 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 00	@11 25
Extra Genesee	8 60	@11 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri	8 60	@14 50

Southern Flour is quiet at former rates. Sales since our last 600 bbls., at $8 70@$10 60 for poor to good, and $10 60@$14 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered. Sales 350 bbls. Extra, at $7 90@$11 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull, including Superfine at $5 60@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand at $4 65@$4 75 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 10 for Caloric, and $5@$5 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 280 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in pretty active demand, especially Winter, which has been very firm. Spring has been heavy and has declined 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel. Sales, since our last, of 70,000 bushels, including poor White Canada at $2 18; poor to very choice Amber Western (Winter) at $2@$2 22½; Red do. at $2 12½; Amber Wisconsin at $1 65@$1 66; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, at $1 55@$1 64; Amber State, at $2 15 ℔ bushel. Corn is abundant and lower, under liberal receipts, chiefly unsound. Sales 75,000 bushels at 79c.@89c. for damaged and unsound, and 90c.@92c. for sound mixed Western at 96c. for White Western ℔ bushel. Barley is inactive yet firm. Sales 4,600 bushels Canada West, at $1 35, ℔ bushel. Western Oats have been in good demand at 60c.@62c. for sound, and 47c.@51c. for unsound, ℔ bushel. Rye rules dull at former prices.

HAY—Is in demand and firm, at 60c.@90c. for North River bale, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been more sought after, at from 15c.@45c. for one-year old, and 28c.@60c. for poor to strictly prime new, ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Has been in fair request at buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive and somewhat nominal in price.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at $1 05@$1 10 ℔ gallon; Crude Turpentine at $5 25@$5 50; and Resin at $7 25@$19 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in pretty fair request at our quotations, including Crude Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Bleached do. at $1 85@$1 90; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 45; Lard Oil at $2 25@$2 40; Linseed Oil at $1 58@$1 60; Olive Oil at $2@$2 10; Red Oil at $1 30@$1 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited supply and fair demand, at 38½c.@39½c. for Crude; 61c.@63c. for Refined, in bond; 80c.@82c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less freely offered and has been in active demand, mainly on speculation, at firmer prices, the market, however, closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,000 bbls., in lots, at $34 37½@$34 75, closing at $34 50, cash, for New Mess; $31@$31 50 (nominally) for 1863–'64 Mess; $30 25@$30 50 for Prime Mess; $32 for Thin Mess; $28@$28 25 for Prime ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, October, at $34 50; and 250 bbls. Prime Mess, buyer, same month, at $30 75 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 15½c.@16½c. for Shoulders and 19c.@23c. for Hams; sales equal to 500 pkgs. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is heavy and lower; sales, 550 tcs. and bbls., at 26½c.@30½c. for common to very choice, ℔ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at $12@$15 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 for Plain Mess; sales have been reported of 1,200 bbls. Tierce Beef is in demand, and held firmly. Butter is in good request at 38c.@50c. for poor to good, and 52c.@60c. for fancy State, and 30c.@43c. for Western ℔ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 13c.@16½c. for poor to very choice ℔ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The market for Butter is without material alteration since our last report. The receipts of fine State Dairies are heavier than they have been during the season, (although no more than an ordinary supply,) which increase of receipts is caused by direct orders from the trade of this city; and from the reports from every dairy district, we are led to believe that no overstock can be put on this market. Western Butter continues in very light supply, and the receipts are daily diminishing, while the ruling rates at Chicago and other Western marts are ranging above those of this market. We are advised, from what we deem very reliable sources of information in the Western States, that the bulk of the crop has already been absorbed by the demand from the South, and that but little stock can be expected in this market during the balance of the season from those sources, and some of the Western cities are already competing with our own trade for fine Butter in the dairy districts of this State, and very extravagant prices have been paid for some lines of fine Dairies far in advance of our market quotations. A powerful effort has been made during the past few days to break down market prices, which has failed in producing its intended effect. The prices for Butter are undoubtedly high, but are not yet in proportion to the prices of Lard, Bacon and Cheese. We note sales of some extra Dairies at prices outside of our qotations, and the market closes with firmness. We quote:

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	.55	@60
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	.50	@60
Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality, ℔ lb.	.45	@50
Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality, ℔ lb.	.40	@45
Orange and Sussex Dairies—firkins, ℔ lb.	.48	@50
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ℔ lb.	.45	@47
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℔ lb.	.42	@43
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ℔ lb.	.45	@46
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ℔ lb.	.43	@44
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ℔ lb.	.40	@42
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℔ lb.	.35	@42
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb.	.36	@38
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb.	.33	@35
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb.	.33	@35
Common Western—firkins, ℔ lb.	.30	@33
Grease Butter—original firkins, ℔ lb.	.15	@16

The receipts of Cheese have been quite light during the past week, particularly of Factory Dairies. The demand for Export is light, owing to our ruling prices, which shippers are unwilling to meet. The demand for Farm Dairies and Orange County Skimmed Cheese for Southern trade is now quite active and unexpectedly large, and for such grades prices are very firm. The market closes with great firmness at our quotations.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	16	@16½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	15	@15½
Farm Dairies—first quality	15½	@16
Farm Dairies—second quality	15	@15½
Farm Dairies—common	13	@14
Orange County—flat skimmed	13	@16

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 950 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 12¾c.@14½c., and 1,750 boxes Havana, part at 13½c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 15½c.@20½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Has declined materially to-day. Sales 115,000 lbs., at 15c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at $2 29½@$2 30, chiefly at $2 29½, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bales Cotton at ½d. ℔ lb. For other ports the shipments were unimportant.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF OPERA CLOAKS AND SACQUES;
ALSO,
VERY DESIRABLE CLOAKS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
NO. 1,142 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR ABOVE 26TH-ST., AND NO. 16 AINSWORTH BLOCK, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

RUSSIA CRASH,
IN ALL QUALITIES,
just received by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of DUFAIS & WALTER, for the transaction of a cotton brokerage business at No. 183 Pearl-st., corner of Hanover.
FERD. F. DUFAIS,
L. WALTER.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style and firm of J. R. SEVING & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm, up to 25th of September, 1865, will be settled by JOHN R. SEVING, the retiring member of the firm.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1865. J. R. SEVING,
E. H. COMEGYS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between HENRY ZOLLNER and JACOB SHINNER, Jr., known as the firm of ZOLLVER & SHINNER, restaurant, No. 335 Broadway, is this day discontinued by mutual consent.
HENRY ZOLLVER,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1865. JACOB SKINNER, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1865.
THE FIRM OF McKENRIC & McEWAN, plumbers, corner 30th-st. and Broadway, is THIS DAY dissolved. Hereafter WM. McKENRIC will conduct the business.
WILLIAM McKENRIC.
MICHAEL McEWAN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A NICE, STYLISH, KIND FAMILY horse and top buggy, (Brewster & Co.'s preferred,) harness, blanket, whip, &c., &c.; "a gentleman's turnout" that can be sold at a moderate price. Address JOHN Q. HAMERSLY, Box No. 172 *Times* Office, for three days.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES FOR CARRIAGE or saddle. Can be seen at No. 135 East 40th-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

BOY MISSING.—JAMES WELSH, 14 YEARS of age, with sandy complexion and drab clothes, left Fairfield, Conn., Sept. 3, with Howard Odell and John Mooney, boys of the same age. Twenty dollars will be given for satisfactory information of his whereabouts, by his father, WILLIAM WELSH, of Fairfield, or by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, No. 154 West 11th-st., New-York.

COLIN SCOTT, FORMERLY COAL DEALer in this city, may hear of something to his advantage, or his next of kin, if he is dead, by sending his address to A. F. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

STORAGE WAREHOUSE FOR FURNITURE, &c.—By the load or room, 8th-av., 33d and 34th sts. H. G. HAEGER.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class laundress in a private family; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up muslins and do French fluting; has good city reference. Can be seen at No. 141 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman who understands hair-dressing; would do plain sewing and chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 305 5th-av., basement door, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; has the highest testimonials as to character and capability; lived two years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS and respectable young girl, well recommended, a situation in a first-class private family, in New-York only. Apply at No. 333 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as lady's maid and hairdresser; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; best city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can trim in the latest style; best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a young woman; is a good baker of bread, pastry, &c.; understands either work thoroughly. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady and sew; three years' reference can be given. Call at No. 343 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; the best of city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and well-recommended young woman, in city or country, as down-stairs servant, or for general housework; is a good cook and excellent laundress. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls in a private family; one as nurse and to do plain sewing, or as housekeeper, and the other as chambermaid or waitress. Call for two days at No. 40 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; good references. Call, for two days, at No. 299½ 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her work thoroughly and has good city reference. Apply at No. 103 West 38th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, games and pastry; city reference. Call at No. 108 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation to do general housework in a small private family; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 150½ West 41st-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse; is willing and obliging; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 40 East 32d-st., between 4th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY AN experienced person, who understands her business; can give the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 31st-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROtestant girl, as child's nurse and plain sewing; can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. 4 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 421 West 32d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 27 years of age, single, as gardener; the advertiser is confident that he can give entire satisfaction in all departments of the business, in which he has had large experience; reference to show. Call or address M. C., care of Henderson & Fleming, Seedmen, No. 67 Nassau-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to take charge of a small garden if required; can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address M. G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG man, a situation where strict integrity and industry are of value; has good business qualifications, and has had some experience as correspondent and book-keeper; his references are the best. Address K., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; has long experience and well recommended from his last place; no objection to the country. Call at, or address O. W., coachman, No. 298½ 9th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business; can refer to his last employers for his reference. Address to J. H. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for one day.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young colored man who thoroughly understands the care of horses; has good city references. Address J. C., at C. Graham's harness-store, No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable single man as coachman; best of city reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 362 Broadway, saddlery-store, or address a note to COACHMAN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver; perfectly understands his business; willing and obliging. Address H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BUTLER'S SITUATION IN A private family where a sober, steady man is wanted; best of city reference. Address Y. E., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man, who understands his business; is a good groom and a careful driver; good references; country preferred. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom, who understands his business thoroughly, in a private family; best of city or country reference. Address JAMES, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and gardener in a private family in the vicinity of New-York; good reference from his last place. Address T. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best of city reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 313 4th-av., or address COACHMAN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a married man without family; a Scotchman. Address W. J., at Jos. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a returned soldier; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address or call on A. No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family, a situation as plain gardener and coachman, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address W. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as general man; understands plain gardening, the care of horses, driving, and will make himself generally useful. Address M. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; has the best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 871 Broadway, near 18th-st., in fruit-store.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN HIGHLY EDUcated, knowing English, French and German, a situation; best of references and highest testimonials can be produced. Address LIORN, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; best of city references from his last employers. Call or address M. B., No. 436 6th-av., or Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by an Englishman; good reference from former places. Address R. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, IN every town and neighborhood, to take orders for "The Great Labor-Saver;" a patented article that every family wants; will save ten times its cost yearly; agents are making $5 to $25 per day; only $3 to $10 capital required. Full particulars of the business sent to any address on receipt of six cents for circulars and return postage. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No 4,781 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A salesman with a first-class connection among the jobbing trade, to solicit orders for foreign dry goods and small wares. Address, with references and salary expected, to P. N. & CO., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, A LADY OF experience to take the entire charge of a gentleman's household, and to be companionable to an invalid lady; family is very small; best of reference required. Address Box No. 1,128 Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO A SHORT distance in the country. Call at No. 100 Broadway, between 11 and 1 o'clock, on CHAUNCEY BARNARD.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; also a chambermaid, in a private family. Apply at No. 129 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRYgoods store; salary $100. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER TO GO SOUTH. Apply to Mr. KEELER, in the store No. 392 Broadway, between 11 and 12.

WANTED—A WAITRESS IN A SMALL PRIvate family; must understand her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 11 West 37th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—SIX YOUNG LADIES, AT THE CONCERT SALOON, No. 438 Broadway.

CUSTOM-HOUSE BUSINESS.—WANTED A young man fully acquainted with passing entries through the custom-house. Address, with references and salary expected, to A. C., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—There are three important advantages in the nitrous oxide gas: First, it is harmless, entirely harmless. Second, enough can be given, without risk, to produce perfect insensibility to pain. Third, the effects all pass off within three or five minutes. We have given it to 6,402 patients without a single failure or accident. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability.
Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

PARLOR ORGANS.

The latest improvement and most desirable parlor instruments made. CHURCH ORGAN HARMONIUMS, pronounced by leading organists to be unequaled. School Organs, a powerful, compact and durable instrument for schools, etc. Melodeons, the largest and finest assortment in the country. ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS SENT BY MAIL! Manufactured by CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO., No. 97 East 23d-st., New-York.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—Forty styles; one to twelve stops; $80 to $1,000. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded us. See circulars for printed testimony from two hundred and fifty most prominent organists and artists that our instruments are unequaled. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW COLLECTIONS OF CHURCH MUSIC.
MR. BRADBURY'S LAST WORK.
THE KEY NOTE.—A new collection of sacred and secular music for choirs and singing-schools, by WM. B. BRADBURY. Mr. Bradbury's last previous work in this department, "The Jubilee," has already had a sale of over 200,000 copies, showing a popularity almost unprecedented, for a work of this kind. The Key Note is complete in all its departments, and is printed on clear, large type, one part on a staff. Price, $1 50.
DR. MASON'S LAST WORK.
ASAPH; OR, THE CHOIR-BOOK.—A new collection of sacred and secular music for choirs, singing-schools and conventions. By LOWELL MASON, Dr. of Music, and WILLIAM MASON. The elements of musical notation are illustrated by a large variety of pleasing, social pieces, part songs, glees, &c. The tune department contains mostly new music, and provides for every metre; and the anthem department is full and attractive. Price $1 50.
MR. ROOT'S LAST WORK.
THE DIAPASON—A Collection of Church Music, to which are prefixed a new and comprehensive view of Music and its Notation; Exercises for Reading Music, and Vocal Training; Songs, Part Songs, Rounds, &c. For Choirs, Singing-schools, Conventions, &c. By GEO. F. ROOT. Price, $1 50.
THE NEW BOOK FOR THIS SEASON.
THE PRAISE OF ZION—A Collection of Music for Singing-schools, Choirs and Musical Conventions; consisting of, I. A System of Musical Notation. II. A variety of Exercises and Glees for Singing-schools. III. An extensive collection of Hymn Tunes. IV. A large assortment of Sentences, Anthems, and Chants. By SOLON WILDER and FREDERIC S. DAVENPORT.
The publishers invite attention to this new book, with great confidence that it will prove very attractive and useful to singing schools, choirs and conventions. The authors have had at their command many new compositions by the most popular and distinguished composers, foreign and American. A feature of this work is the presentation of a number of hitherto unpublished compositions by CHARLES ZEUNER, as well as some by NOVELLO and NEUKOMM, now first published from their manuscripts, in addition to the rich contributions of living authors. The contents of the PRAISE OF ZION are characterized by freshness, variety and practicability, and the publishers confidently predict for it a very wide popularity and use. Price $1 50.
MASON BROTHERS are also publishers of THE NEW CARMINA SACRA, by Dr. LOWELL MASON, $1 50; THE JUBILEE, by WILLIAM B. BRADBURY, $1 50; THE SABBATH BELL, by GEORGE F. ROOT, $1 50; THE SHAWM, by BRADBURY, ROOT and HASTINGS, $1 50; WELS' CHURCH MUSIC (for the Episcopal service,) by CHARLES WELS, $3; and also of many other music-books in all departments. Copies by mail, post-paid, at the prices. MASON BROTHERS,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

I CANNOT SING THE OLD SONGS.
Words and music composed by CLARIBEL.
I cannot sing the old songs
I sung long years ago,
For heart and voice would fail me,
And foolish tears would flow;
For bygone hours come o'er my heart
With each familiar strain;
I cannot sing the old songs,
Or dream those dreams again.
Price 30 cents; mailed free.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, Publisher.

NEW MUSIC.
"A Holy Calm, a Peace Divine," Sacred Song, by Wm. Vincent Wallace. Price 35 cents.
"Sweet Spirit Hear My Prayer," from Wallace's opera Lurline; transcribed for the piano by Charles Fradel. Price 40 cents.
"Wedding Lancers," as played by Bernstein's Band; composed by Paul Steinhagen. Price 40 cents.
Water Fall Galop; by Paul Steinhagen. Price 50 cents.
Published by
WILLIAM HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway.

AMERICAN UNION COMPANY'S
New and IMPROVED PIANO, No. 467 Broome-st., Corner of Greene-st.

ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
PROF. J. E. FROBISHER.
Address No. 122 East 18th-st.

THE COOPER UNION ORPHEON FREE Choral Classes for ladies and choir boys (ladies over 15, and boys between 7 and 14) will open in the first week of October, and not in the last week, as incorrectly advertised hitherto. Ladies will apply on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock, at the Orpheon Hall, up stairs; boys on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at same hour and place. These classes form the only school for church choir study in or about New-York, and will be under the direction of Mr. C. Jerome Hopkins.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE and upright pianos, melodeons, harmoniums and cabinet organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired, boxed and shipped.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. —Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments et. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, wholesale and retail warerooms at No. 726 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD desires a few private pupils. Refers to President HILL, Dr. PEABODY, and others, at Cambridge; R. P. JENKS, Esq.; ADDISON BROWN, Esq., of Stanley, Langdell & Brown, No. 16 Wall-st.; JOS. H. CHOATE, Esq., of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, No. 49 Wall-st.; G. C. BRACKETT, Esq., No. 146 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Apply to TEACHER, at Mr. R. P. Jenks' School, No. 1,182 Broadway, between 9 and 2 o'clock.

A YOUNG LADY OF SEVEN YEARS' experience, possessing the highest testimonials from prominent institutions, would teach higher and lower English branches, piano, singing, drawing, ornamentals, at home, or as resident or visiting governess to families, individuals, classes or schools. Terms low. Box No. 20 Godfrey's Post-office, No. 833 Broadway.

A LADY, WELL QUALIFIED TO GIVE thorough training in vocal music, wishes a position in a school, in or near the city, where she could attend two or four days of the week to instruct in singing; can give satisfactory testimonials. Address, for three days, V. M., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, OF SOME EXPERIENCE in teaching, desires a situation in a family to teach young children the English branches; salary very moderate. For particulars address Miss C. H., Farmington, Conn.

TEACHER.—N. BALLARD, A. M., WILL CONtinue to give lessons in private families and in schools, in New-York and Brooklyn. Residence No. 187 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

MISS LAURENT (WHO TAUGHT IN Miss Russel's school in New-York, last Winter) is requested to send her address at once to MISS S. J. RUSSEL, Orange, N. J.

ANY PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRING A resident governess, may secure the services of an accomplished lady by addressing VINTON, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation as teacher of music and the common English branches in a private family or seminary; references given. Address S. L. S., Box No. 115, Canandaigua.

WANTED—FOR ENTIRE SCHOOL-DAY, male teachers, classics and penmanship. Apply at No. 212 5th-av., after 2 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

25 CENTS MONTHLY, PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED,
THE
SUNDAY MAGAZINE,
Edited by
THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.,
Author of "The Gospel in Ezekiel," etc., etc.

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keeps constantly on hand all the new BOOKS AND GAMES. Ladies STATIONERY, FIELD and PARLOR CROQUET, etc., etc.
Orders by mail promptly answered.

ANY BOOKSELLER OR NEWS AGENT will supply
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SUNDAY MAGAZINE,
Edited by
THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.,
Author of "The Gospel in Ezekiel," etc., etc.;
Or orders may be sent to the publishers,
ALEXANDER STRAHAN & CO,
No. 178 Grand-st., New-York.

MILITARY CLAIMS.—ALL PERSONS HOLDing claims against the State of New-York, payable under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain claims incurred in the organization, equipment, and subsistence of troops raised in the State of New-York, or received therefrom for the service of the United States," passed April 21, 1862, and amended May 4, 1863, are hereby notified to transmit the same with the vouchers thereof, to Col. Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General and Secretary of the Auditing Board, at No. 544 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January, 1866.

The appropriation made for the payment of claims audited and allowed, expires by constitutional limitation on the 25th day of April next, and claims must be filed in advance.
GEORGE S. BATCHELLER, Inspector-General,
ALEX. W. HARVEY, Judge-Advocate-General,
EDWIN A. MERRITT, Quartermaster-General
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1865.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.,
will reopen
on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 923 Broadway, northwest corner of 21st-st., now open.
Pupils prepared for School of Mines and Colleges.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
Will reopen his CLASSICAL, FRENCH and ENGLISH School, with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on
MONDAY, Sept. 11.
School hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; from Nov. 1 to April 1, 9½ A. M., to 2½ P. M. Circulars at the school.

ELOCUTION.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will resume her teaching in schools, in New-York and its vicinity, in September. Private pupils and classes received at Mr. Vandenhoff's rooms, Gibson's Building, corner of Broadway and 13th-st.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The class for boys under ten will reopen at No. 70, and will be enlarged by request.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 263 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
For particulars address as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK
Will reopen his classes for instruction in the Theory of Music, on TUESDAY, Oct. 17, at Steinway's Rooms, No. 71 East 14th-st. Circulars can be obtained at the principal music stores.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
No. 292 Henry-st., near Grand.
JOSEPH L. MARSHALL, Rector.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOBART HALL, 98 WEST 37th-ST., N.Y.
Enlarged accommodations for young ladies resident in the family. Eleventh session begins THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address J. J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MISS PORTER'S
School for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 56 East 25th-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL.
No. 15 East 31st-st., (between 5th and Madison avs.) will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MR. CORNWALL
Will reopen his School for Boys, No. 55 West 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY
No. 260 Bowery, below Houston-st.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING for ladies and gentlemen.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in all the English branches.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 2.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 21.

R. P. JENKS'
School will reopen at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

UNION HALL ACADEMY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Trustees have appointed DANIEL O. QUIMBY, A. M., Principal. The institution will be reopened for the reception of pupils (boarding and day scholars) on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1865. Circulars are to be found at Thompson Bros.', No. 3 Wall-st., at Rice & Andrews', No. 486 Broadway, and at Alliger Bros.', No. 67 Wall-st., New-York. JOHN A. KING,
President of the Board of Trustees.
J. B. ALLIGER, Secretary.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens Sept. 11. Catalogues at Broadway bookstores and at the Institute, where pupils of all ages are admitted at any time and prepared *thoroughly* for business or college.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 60 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 18. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—SPANISH, FRENCH, GERMAN.—Permanent classes for ladies and gentlemen. Apply at the desk, and for schools or private lessons in Spanish, to Prof. ALBERTO DE TORNOS, No. 338 4th-av.; French, to Prof. TH. DE L'OUEST, No. 98 East 22d-st.; German, to Prof. W. HEINMULLER, No. 406 8th-av.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction. Special preparation for any college or scientific school. Academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Open day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 14. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, will open Sept. 18, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, German and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 11. Circulars at the school; Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GINN.
STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL, English and French school, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5. West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE Young Ladies' Department of this institution commences its forty-ninth year on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss STEVENS. Principal.

THE MISSES MEIKLEHAM, NO 151 West 26th-st., will open a school for young children on Sept. 25.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER 12, Hempstead Institute, Long Island, N. Y.
E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES WALKER REOPENED their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NO. 53½ WEST 32d-st. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A. late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

PIANO, GUITAR, VIOLIN AND SINGING. —Lessons strictly private. Address PROFESSOR, No. 543 Broadway, for circular, or call at No. 645 6th-av.

MISS BEAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 21 Brevoort-place, reopens Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WATSON HAVE A FEW more vacancies in their Day and Family Boarding School at No. 82 East 15th-st.

REV. MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, No. 907 Broadway. Circulars with terms, references, &c., as above.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence 66 East 17th-st.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept 19. Boarding and day school. Boys prepared for college, business, West Point and the navy school. French is the language used at large, and is taught, spoken without interfering with other studies. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils and their parents during the past ten years. A primary department for young boys over seven.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

IDLEWILD.
Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 30.
Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Mrs. Reed is at home.
References: Bishop Potter, Bishop Kip, Rev. W. B. Sprague, D.D., Hon. M. Fillmore, Major-Gen. Dix, Hon. W. Hunt, Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., Henry A. Smythe, Esq., Edwin Hoyt, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning, &c.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Nos. 161 5th-av. and 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., reopens Sept. 18. The large increase of pupils necessitated its removal. The rooms now occupied have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access and of supervision, indeed for all school purposes, they cannot well be surpassed. Parents are invited to call. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander.	Wm. E. Dodge.	Robert Schell.
John Auchincloss.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
A. M. Allerton.	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	O. D. F. Grant.	James Stokes.
Wm. A. Butler.	Oliver Harriman.	Chas. N. Talbot.
Benj. F. Butler.	Enoch Ketcham.	John C. Tucker.
Alb. W. Canfield.	Alex. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst.
L. B. Cannon.	Calvin E. Knox.	Ralph Wells.
John. R. Cecil.	Lewis Roberts.	John C. Work.
Kenny Couillard.	D. S. Schanck.	Thos. S. Young.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.
The Winter session of this institution will open Oct. 17. Number of boarders limited to 30. Terms, per session of 21 weeks, $160. Catalogues containing full particulars may be had at No. 17 Ann-st., or at the institute.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. L. J. LOBDELL'S
BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND BOYS AT SOUTH SALEM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
Fall term commences Oct. 9. Terms low. Call for circulars at No. 34 4th-av., also at No. 166 Broadway, New-York City.
P. S.—Only a limited number of pupils taken at my present extremely low rates.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON
CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss ARMSTRONG, the former superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
Boarding School for Boys.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

MISS COMSTOCK
Will continue to receive a *limited* number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

JOHN W. THOMSON, A. M.,
PRIVATE TEACHER,
No. 70 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on
THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.
The following gentlemen compose the Board of Trustees: Hon. James Pollock, LL. D., President; Capt. Wm. Apple, Vice-President; W. E. Barber, Esq., Secretary; James H. Orne, Esq., Treasurer; Rev. Richard Newton, D. D.; Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D.; Hon. Oswald Thomson, Hon. Chas. O'Neill, Hon. W. E. Lehman, Maj.-Gen. S. W. Crawford, Col. Wm. Bell Waddell, Major Wayne McVeagh, Messrs. Joseph B. Townsend, James L. Claghorn, Chas. B. Dungan, Geo. I. Russell, Wm. L. Springs, Addison May and T. B. Peterson.
Cadets may pursue an English, classical or scientific course of studies, at the option of parents. The academic staff is composed of twelve professors and instructors, who have been educated in our best institutions, and have had an extensive and successful experience in the training of youth. A graduate of the United States Military Academy, of experience and ability, conducts the military department. The moral and religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., a patron of the academy, at No. 80 Wall-st., New-York, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

GREENWICH YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School will open on Monday, Oct. 2. The principal will receive in her family a limited number of pupils, who will be under her immediate care. Address Miss C. MERLE, care of Rev. B. M. Yarrington, Greenwich, Conn.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—Gt. Barrington, Mass., will reopen Oct. 16. An interview with Principal may be secured by leaving a request with Charles Taylor, Esq., No. 113 Broadway, N. Y. JAMES SEDGWICK, A. M., S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principals.

ESSEX SEMINARY, ESSEX, CONN.—A boarding-school for boys—M. A. CUMMINGS, A. M., Principal; GILES POTTER, A. M., Associate Principal. Circulars at Crooks' Hotel, No. 74 Chatham-st., where the Principal may be seen on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, or a request for an interview left in their care will receive prompt attention.

INSTRUCTION WILL BE GIVEN IN the musical gymnastics in schools and colleges, by a graduate of the Normal Institute for Physical Education, having the best of references. Address WASHINGTON CHESTER, No. 831 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE—78TH-ST., near 4th-av.—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1865, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. For circulars, address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR girls, White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. Principal, Mrs. R. B. SEARLES.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.—The Winter term will open TUESDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to
F. HOFFMAN, Principal.

SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, at Bay Side House, 39th-st., Brooklyn. French and Spanish spoken in the school. Principal, Prof. GEO. TREGENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, opposite Washington-square,
PRIMARY, COMMERCIAL, CLASSICAL,
prepares for College, Business, Naval School, West Point.

THE MISSES HOPKINS' ENGLISH AND French classes for young ladies and children, will reopen for the reception of pupils, Sept. 20, at No. 87½ West 26th-st., new No. 143, between 6th and 7th avs.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at No. 62 East 38th-st.

MME. LOUISE SCHLARBAUM HAS returned from Europe, and is prepared to receive her pupils and friends at her residence 50 West 29th-st.

THE MISSES MASON WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, Sept. 20, at No. 116 West 21st-st., (old No. 74.)

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO fill a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, for children of both sexes.

ACADEMY OF NEW GYMNASTICS, NO 108 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., New-York. Opens Oct. 2. EMMA E. SMITH, Principal.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 66 West 48th-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 18.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 11.

SAFETY LAMP.
No smoke, no chimney. Portable, not dangerous. Free from smell and has all the advantages of gas without the expense. A great LIGHT, all for a penny for six hours. Send for full description. For sale, wholesale and retail, by the Lig-ro-ine Fluid and Lamp Company, 12 Gold-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 29, 1865.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:—Sir:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in place of Chauncey M. Depew.
A Comptroller, in the place of Lucius Robinson.
A Treasurer, in the place of George W. Schuyler.
An Attorney-General, in the place of John Cochrane.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of William B. Taylor.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William J. Skinner.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Gaylord J. Clarke.
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Hiram Denio.
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Frederick A. Tallmadge.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of John K. Porter, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henry R. Selden, whose term (for which he was elected) expires on the 31st day of December, 1871.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in place of Daniel P. Ingraham, whose term of office will expire on the last of December next.
Also, a Senator for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of James Moncrief and Anthony L. Robertson;
A Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;
Two Supervisors, in the place of James Davis and John R. Briggs;
A Justice for the Marine Court, in the place of Henry Alker;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Marine Court in the place of Florence McCarthy, deceased, whose term (for which he was elected) expires on the 31st day of December, 1869.
The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 325 of Laws of 1865, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An Act to provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law, by creating a State debt for that purpose, and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five," for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chapter 325.
AN ACT
To provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law, by creating a State debt for that purpose; and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five.
Passed April 7, 1865; three-fifths being present.
The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:
SECTION 1. To provide the means of paying all bounties authorized by law to be paid by this State to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes, and to provide the means of reimbursing cities, counties and towns for bounties paid by them to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes; so far as the bounties so paid by them are authorized by a law of this State, to be reimbursed or refunded to them, a debt of this State is hereby created and authorized to be contracted, which debt shall be for the single object of paying, reimbursing and refunding the said bounties.
SEC. 2. The debt hereby created and authorized to be contracted shall not exceed the sum of thirty millions of dollars, and there shall be imposed, levied and assessed, upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax, to pay the interest on the said debt, as such interest falls due, which said direct annual tax shall be sufficient to pay such interest as it falls due. And to create a sinking fund for the payment of said debt, there shall also be imposed, levied and assessed, upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, in the space of twelve years from the time of the passage of this act, the whole of the debt created and contracted under and by the provisions of this act.
SEC. 3. To obtain the money necessary for the purposes contemplated by this act, the Comptroller is authorized to issue the bonds of the State, in such sums each as shall seem meet to him, with coupons thereto attached for the payment of the interest on such bonds, at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, half yearly, on the first days of July and January, in each year, until the principal thereof is payable, at such place in the City of New-York as shall seem meet to him, and the whole principal shall be payable in such place in New-York City as the Comptroller shall deem meet, in twelve years from the passage of this act. The bonds to be issued by the Comptroller, under the provisions of this act, shall be disposed of by the Comptroller as follows: First, he shall, as soon as may be after the approval of this act by the people, issue at par to the holders of any of the revenue bonds of this State, which, under the provisions, of any law of this State, shall have been theretofore issued by him to raise moneys for the payment of the bounties specified in the first section of this act, or to reimburse or refund to cities, counties, or towns the bounties paid by them, as specified in the first section of this act, so much of the bonds authorized by this act as shall equal in amount the revenue bonds of this State which shall have heretofore been issued by him, as aforesaid. Second, he shall then, as to the remainder of the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, before disposing of them or any of them, advertise for proposals for the same, and shall open the proposals and award the same to the highest bidder, at a rate not less than par, which advertising and disposition shall be according to the provisions of law now existing.
SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form, for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot which shall be a paper ticket, on which shall be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to pay bounties," or "Against the act to create a State debt to pay bounties." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot, and shall be indorsed, "Act in relation to bounties."
SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election the inspectors thereof shall, immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, and in words at fulllength, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State Debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections, other than for military and town officers, shall apply to the submission to the people herein provided for.
SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips, in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.
SEC. 7. This act shall become a law when it is ratified by the people in pursuance of the constitution and the provisions thereof.
SEC. 8. Sections eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen of chapter twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five are hereby repealed.
Yours, respectfully,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.—Aug. 2, 1865. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Publishers of newspapers are notified not to publish this advertisement unless duly authorized to do so by the Sheriff. Laws of 1860, chap. 480.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For paving Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth street with trap block.
For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter in Fifty-third street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
For building a sewer in Gansevoort-street, from West to Harlem River.
For laying crosswalks at the junction of Eighth-avenue and Broadway.
For laying crosswalks at southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, piece and parcels of land, situated on both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of one-half the block east side of Third-avenue, from the centre of Third-avenue and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street to the centre of Eighty-sixth-street.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
Also, all the lots known as Ward numbers four thousand one hundred and sixty, four thousand two hundred and five and four thousand four hundred and twenty-three, in the Ninth Ward.
Also all the lots on the south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the middle of the block east of Eighth-avenue to the middle of the block west of Eighth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, } Board
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } of
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 20, 1865.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above collection district for the year beginning May 1, 1865, has been received from the assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 20th day of October ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of November, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of September, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of October, 1865:
A Panel of 108 Petit Jurors for Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.
A Panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
Two Panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.
Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WILLIAM C. CONNER. Clerk.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Sept. 28.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for taxes on personal property are now opened for payment at this office. Due notice will be given when the books for real estate will be open.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 29, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year..... 5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year..... 5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM—Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7¾—ROLL OF THE DRUM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

WALLACK'S—THE SERF.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—TOODLES.

IRVING HALL—MLLE. PAREPA'S CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RAVELS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE FRENCH SPY.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

No. 807 BROADWAY—VICTORIA REGIA.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. GRINNELL has received a letter from Capt. HALL, of the Arctic Expedition, written on the 10th of last December, in which the writer states that he has obtained from the natives much valuable information; among other things, Capt. HALL feels certain that he has traced out evidence to show definitely that Capt. RICHARD CROZIER, who commanded FRANKLIN'S second ship, the *Terror*, and three other men, were in communication with the natives, and that CROZIER'S life was saved by the judicious nursing of a native. This native says CROZIER was almost starved, but the other men were fat and strong, they having eaten human flesh, which CROZIER would not do. It would seem that these men lived for a long time with the natives on Boothia Felix Peninsula, but finally went away to the south in a boat, and that is all the Innuits appear to know of them. Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S ships were last seen on the 6th of July, 1845, in the ice near the middle of Baffin's Bay.

One thousand and ninety-six delegates, comprising a very large share of the Democratic party of Massachusetts, met in State Convention yesterday at Worcester. They nominated as candidate for Governor Gen. COUCH, of Taunton, and with him indicated half a dozen other gentlemen whom they prefer for the offices soon to become vacant. For the names of these worthy citizens of the Bay State, see election returns of 7th November next, under head of "scattering." The resolutions present no remarkable departures from the stereotyped form, save, perhaps, a little urgency for "hurrying up their habeas corpuses," jury trials, &c., of which Massachusetts stands in so much need—ever since the memorable case of ANTHONY BURNS, when the Democratic party forgot all about *habeas*. We hope the friends of the ticket will make a spirited canvas—the political atmosphere is becoming stagnant down that way.

A dispatch from Cincinnati of yesterday says, that early on Wednesday morning, while Gen. GRANT was returning from Indianapolis, the switch at the end of the curve at Gulford had been turned intentionally, and the car in which the General was seated was thrown from the track and dragged some distance. About the same time a train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, carrying Gen. SHERMAN, was thrown from the track this side of Lawrenceburgh. In neither was any serious injury done to the passengers.

The project of damming the Housatonic at Birmingham is attracting the attention of local capitalists, and it is proposed to raise $350,000 for the purpose. It is claimed that, with proper application, the resources of the place may be developed, and the attention of manufacturers from abroad attracted to its desirableness, it being of easy access to the New-York market.

WILLIAM STARK, of Manchester, N. H., received by the ship *Golconda*, which arrived at Boston on Monday, from Calcutta, a white sacred Brahim cow, a lot of Patnah goats, some Hindoo sheep, several Ganges geese and some East India deer. They are designed for his park in Manchester, on the Merrimack, where he has the largest private collection of rare animals and birds in the United States.

We learn, by way of San Francisco, that about the middle of this month the French landed 500 men and took possession of the City of Acapulco. ALVAREZ, with about 1,500 badly equipped men, retired from the place, followed by a majority of the Mexican residents. Still, ALVAREZ was confident of sustaining the cause of JUAREZ in Queretara.

The amount of the Ten-forty Loan authorized by Congress was $200,000,000. Of this $174,000,000 was issued when operations in connection with the loan were discontinued. It is now thought probable that Secretary MCCULLOCH will soon place the remaining $27,000,000 on the market.

Dr. CHANDLER R. GILMAN, widely known as a most skillful and successful member of the medical profession, and Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city, died suddenly on the 26th inst., at Middletown, Conn., in the 64th year of his age.

A year ago a military commission tried and convicted, at Fort Snelling, two Sioux chiefs named LITTLE SIX and MEDICINE BOTTLE. Their sentence was not made public till the 25th inst., when an order to hang them was received.

The Convention of Evangelical Christians met at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, and organized by choosing Chief-Justice CHASE, of Washington, for President. Addresses during the day were delivered by Drs. KIRK, BUDDINGTON, CLARK and others.

Secretary WELLES lays down his platform on the negro suffrage question as follows, in reply to an inquiry from a friend in Connecticut;

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1865.

I favor intelligence, not color, as the qualification for suffrage in Connecticut. GIDEON WELLES.

A man imprisoned for debt in the Taunton, Mass., jail insists upon paying his own board, instead of burdening his creditors with the expense. At $1 75 per week, he probably thinks he is making money.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* proposes to have subscriptions opened for an Atlantic cable from that city to the Cape of Good Hope, the subscriptions to be paid as soon as the cable is laid in good working order.

A boiler exploded at PRATT & Co.'s rolling mill at Buffalo on Thursday morning, killing two men and wounding about twelve others.

An old weather-prophet, near Boston, predicts no rain till Oct. 10, and then six days steady rain. A pleasant prospect.

The Circuit Court of the United States at Milwaukee has entered a decree for the foreclosure and sale of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

The Agricultural Fair of Columbia County, just closed at Hudson, N. Y., has been very successful in every respect.

LOCAL NEWS.

"Dice, the Gipsey Queen," a deformed negress, that until recently had been exhibited throughout the country by circus companies and others, died yesterday, at No. 310 Broome-street, at the age of 45 years.

The case of BERNARD FRIERY, who is under sentence of death for having murdered HENRY LAZARUS, in East Houston-street, on the 3d day of January last, was argued at much length yesterday before the General Term of the Supreme Court, Justices INGRAHAM, PECKHAM (of Albany,) and SUTHERLAND, of this city, occupied the bench. The People were represented by District-Attorney HALL, and the prisoner by Messrs. MCKEON, S. H. STUART and JOHN SEDGWICK. The Court reserved its decision.

Last evening, the body of LUCINDA SAGENDORF HICKS, the victim of malpractice, of whose death record was made in yesterday's TIMES, having been brought back to the city, Coroner WILDEY impanneled a jury at the Wooster-street Police-station, and made inquiry concerning her death; but no testimony could be found showing that the prisoner, Dr. GRINDLE, had been guilty of malfeasance, and he was released from restraint. The body was taken back to Saugerties last evening.

PATRICK FOLEY, of No. 149 Fulton-street, a laborer, was accidentally buried under an embankment in the rear of No. 109½ Greene-street, yesterday afternoon.

Gold steady yesterday at 144 ₱ cent. Exchange 109⅝@109¾ on London for Gold. Money in fair request from the Stock Brokers, at 5@6 ₱ cent. The Railway and Miscellaneous Shares active and upward at the early Board, but closed weaker.

Business in produce and merchandise yesterday was on a moderate scale. Low grades of flour, Spring wheat, Western mixed corn, tallow and lard were cheaper. The changes in other articles were not important. Light freight engagements were reported.

The State Election.

There is no doubt that the action of the Democratic Convention at Albany took the Administration party in this State wholly by surprise. They were not quite prepared, even with all their knowledge of the utter unscrupulousness of the Democratic leaders, for so sudden a repudiation of every principle they had maintained, and for the adoption of every principle they had denounced and branded for the four years previous.

But there can be no shadow of doubt that the tables were turned at Syracuse. The Democrats were quite as much taken aback by our action there as we were by theirs a fortnight before. They had counted confidently on the adoption of a portion of their ticket—but they found every name on it spurned with contempt. They counted on a division in the Administration ranks; but they found them solid and unassailable. They looked for a savage contest between hostile "wings" of the Administration party; and the only rivalry they found was for preëminence in contributing to the success of the ticket. They expected a sharp collision of personal claims for nominations; but they found the ablest and foremost men in the party ready and eager to stand aside if they could thereby strengthen the National Administration and promote the success of its candidates and its measures. They predicted a struggle upon a platform, and they saw one adopted with a degree of unanimity and enthusiasm unprecedented in the history of State politics. They counted upon a timid and hesitating indorsement of President JOHNSON, and they found one couched in the strongest terms the English language would afford, adopted without a dissenting voice and amid the most enthusiastic applause.

Thus foiled at every point, so far as the open proceedings of the convention were concerned, these political burglars are flooding the country with inventions as to its undercurrents. They assert that Secretary DEPEW was not renominated because of his official action. DEPEW would have been renominated by acclamation if he had not withdrawn, and he withdrew because he was unwilling to stand in the way of a gallant and patriotic soldier, who had served the nation in the field.

They assert that sharp wranglings in committee preceded the adoption of the resolutions, and the *Argus* asserts that the one complimentary to Gov. FENTON was stoutly opposed. The *Argus* may be surprised to learn that not a voice was raised nor a vote was given against it. Nor was there any difference of opinion whatever in committee, any more than in convention, as to the substantial points embraced in the platform. No man proposed to make negro suffrage a condition of the return of the States lately in rebellion to the Union, nor was there the faintest whisper of disapproval of the repeated and emphatic indorsements of President JOHNSON'S administration and policy.

The truth is that, in spite of all their predictions and all their efforts to stir up strife, the Democrats were compelled to witness, in the Administration Convention at Syracuse, *the most united and harmonious action that any party convention in this State has exhibited for years.* There was but one purpose and one sentiment amongst all the delegates, and that was to hold this great State firmly and steadily to the support of the National Administration,—in spite of open hostility or treacherous support. And we have not the slightest doubt that this result will be accomplished.

A Democratic Acceptance.

Hon. MARTIN GROVER accepts the Democratic nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals, in a letter which we publish in another column. As the Judge has been an out-and-out Republican for the last five or six years, an excess of Democratic zeal was just now necessary to reëstablish his firm footing in the Democratic ranks. But the Judge, it seems to us, would have better proved his fitness for a judicial position if he had consulted his self-respect, rather than the emergencies of his political position, and adhered to the truth in defining the position of his new party.

Judge GROVER says that the Democratic is the only party that unitedly and boldly avers a concurrence in the policy of President JOHNSON. It is difficult to reconcile such an assertion with ordinary political intelligence or veracity. The administration party in this State was quite as "united" and quite as "bold" as any party could possibly be in proclaiming its approval and indorsement of the administration policy. It is not easy to conceive language more explicit or more emphatic on this point than that used in the resolutions unanimously and enthusiastically adopted by the convention at Syracuse.

Judge GROVER seeks to conciliate the Copperhead element which ruled the Democratic councils of this State all through the war, by rehearsing in due form all the outrages and enormities perpetrated by Mr. LINCOLN'S administration, in the terrible struggle with the rebellion. Everything done by the administration to crush the rebellion is denounced and branded by Judge GROVER now precisely as it was by the Democratic party in this State while the war was raging and the fate of the nation trembled in the balance. ANDREW JOHNSON was part and parcel of that administration. He held high office under it; he sympathized thoroughly and heartily with its spirit and purpose; he executed, with prompt acquiescence and vigor, all its decrees, and, in his administration of affairs in Tennessee, he did everything which Judge GROVER now brands as hostile to liberty and breathing the spirit of unbridled tyranny. Yet Judge GROVER now pretends to support President JOHNSON!

The Judge only lowers his own character and proves his unfitness for the Bench, by lending the sanction of his name to the wretched jugglery of the Albany Convention. If the people were fools such a trick might succeed. As it is, it will react on its authors and indorsers, as Judge GROVER, in due time, will find to his cost.

The Episcopal Convention and Sectional Reconciliation.

The spirit which the Northern churches will manifest toward the Southern is awaited with great interest for its political as well as its religious bearings. Upon it greatly depends the early restoration of the cordial reunion of the two sections. The different church organizations embrace a very large portion of the intelligence and moral force of the country. No political scheme or policy for sectional concord can prosper unless they, too, choose to "follow things that make for peace."

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention, now in session in this city, is, we believe, the first ecclesiastical gathering of any importance since the Presbyterian Assemblies and Congregational and Unitarian Conventions of last Spring and early Summer. The action of these bodies was not conciliatory. It was shaped chiefly by the stern principles which prevailed through the war, and without which the war could never have come to a triumphant issue. The sense of the wickedness of slavery and of secession was still burning in men's souls, and the general feeling out of church as well as in church was, that justice had some claims which must in any event be satisfied, and that her other claims could be remitted only on the condition of completest repentance. The government had not yet developed its policy. The Southern people themselves, still stunned and bewildered by the sudden crash of the Confederacy over their heads, had made little or no sign. The general belief throughout the North was that the rebel and pro-slavery spirit still clung to them, and that when they did move, it would only be to show passive contumacy, if not positive defiance. In view of these things we say that the action at that time, taken by the Northern churches which were in convention, does not necessarily indicate what action they would take now, if they had the opportunity. Circumstances alter cases; and the path of duty under present circumstances, were they to decide upon it, might, and we believe would, bear off much more decidedly toward all oblivion of the past, and brotherly harmony for the future.

However this may be, the convention, representing the Episcopal Churches in the eastern half of this State, does not hesitate to adopt toward the Southern churches in its connection, the most conciliatory and fraternizing policy. Nothing can well exceed the kindly spirit of that part of Bishop POTTER'S pastoral address, which is devoted to this subject. His noble sentiments, it is very certain, are shared in the fullest manner by both branches of the convention. His expressions of confidence that the Southern dioceses will all be fully represented in the Triennial Convention of the Church, soon to meet at Philadelphia, and that it will be "a reunion that will arouse the tenderest sensibilities of every Christian heart," that "it will show that old affections have only been restrained, not extinguished, and that feelings long pent up claim a more than ordinary indulgence in demonstrations of love, respect and sympathy," that "not one word of reproach or bitterness will be heard, not one look of coldness appear, to mar the beauty and loveliness of that touching scene"—will all, we trust, be verified. It is certain that if the Philadelphia Convention exhibits any such spectacle, it will have an incalculable influence for good upon the great work of sectional reconstruction, not only religiously, but politically.

We are fully aware that the Episcopal Church finds it less difficult thus to reunite, because, unlike most of the others, it continued undivided up to the very beginning of the war. Its partition was involuntary; it came from civil circumstances quite beyond its control. Yet, for the time being, this partition was complete; just as much so as in any of the other churches. The Southern church organized independently under the Confederacy. It took a distinct name, held its conventions, established new canons and regulations, appointed its own Bishops to fill vacancies, and, to all intents and purposes, was as distinct a body as the Southern Presbyterian Church, or the Methodist Church South. It was as strongly devoted to the Confederate cause as any other church, contributing Bishop POLK to its armies, and making Bishop ELLIOT a special and most effective champion of the Confederate faith. Even but lately, since the advent of peace, the diocese of Tennessee, still retaining its relations to the Episcopal Church South, has elected a bishop—and that bishop a clergyman who had served in the Confederate armies as chaplain. No one will charge the Episcopal Church North, during the war, with any lack of loyalty to the National Government. Though less demonstrative, it was, we believe, substantially as staunch and true as any.

Now if the Episcopal Church, which has been thus divided, can reunite in such complete harmony, as Bishop POTTER presages, there is no good reason why other divided churches may not do the same thing, or at least approach each other, so that there shall be fellowship, if not unity. Certainly there is no intrinsic cause to prevent it. The Episcopal Church divided because of the war. But the war is at an end, and the two parts come together again. The Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches, divided because of slavery, and for no other reason. Slavery is at an end, and why should not these two parts, also, come together again? The Episcopalians succeed, not because either side openly recants the past, as touching the war, but because both sides agree to bury it, as a thing dead, having no longer a relation to living duties. Why may not the other denominations succeed, and with just as good a conscience, by burying in the same silent way the past as touching slavery, which is just as dead, and which has just as little relation to living duties?

The patriots of the land will ask these questions, and they will not be satisfied with any abstractions in any shape, for a reply. Christianity is no more a matter of abstractions, than is patriotism. It is not a logic, but a life. It is not a platform, but a spirit. It is not a theory, but a practice. In the public judgment it will go hard with any denomination of Christians in this land—we care not who or what they may be—that shall so act, or so refuse to act, as to keep up sectional alienation. It is an insult to Christianity to claim that there is anything in its duties that requires a continuance of this strife. We can understand how the mere politician, who is accustomed to look with jaundiced eye, can imagine considerations which forbid conciliation with the South. We cannot imagine how a statesman who has the vision to take in closely and broadly the necessities of the country, can fail to do his utmost to bring harmony. Infinitely less can we conceive how any body of men acting in the name of that religion whose distinctive vital principle is love, and one of whose cardinal duties is forgiveness, should refuse to lend their aid to the healing of the wounds and the assuaging of the heart-burnings left by the conflict which saved the republic.

Proposed Purchase of Venetia.

Readers of a morning paper who learnt that "Europe was in a turmoil" over the murder of Prince ALFRED'S cook by a Prussian officer, were perhaps not surprised to know that "Italy had made a formal demand on Austria for the sale of Venetia," and that she had been backed up in this demand by France and England, although the slender basis for this assertion was merely this paragraph in the last dispatches from Europe:

"The *Times'* Paris correspondent gives a report that the Italian Government, encouraged perhaps by the Gastein transaction, and by the indemnity accepted by Austria for Lunenburg, is on the point of sending serious proposals to Vienna for the cession of Venetia against a sum of money. The project is said to be supported by the good offices of France and England.

We distrust this rumor of a transaction in the success of which all Europe might rejoice, and America might take an even more generous satisfaction, for our peace is in nowise threatened, whether Austria loose or hold Venetia. There is no doubt but Italy would be glad to ransom at any price the Italians still in the power of an alien government; no doubt but that she would spend immense treasure in the purchase of Venetia, and yet save enough from the vast expenditures on her army and navy to be the richer for her outlay. There is no question that Austria would gain by losing a population which is a constant drain upon her resources, in spite of the exhausting taxes she wrings from it, which is not hers, and never can be hers, though her garrisons outnumber it, man for man, from Istria to Peschiera and the banks of the Po. There would also be a fitness in the alienation by barter of the territory originally acquired by trade from NAPOLEON at Campo-Fornico; and the slight humiliation involved in selling what the Italians constantly threaten to seize, might be comfortably enough pocketed along with the accompanying millions of silver pounds. Regarding the proposed transaction in that abstract way, in which European journalism was fond of considering the late war in this country, there is every reason for its consummation. And yet the logic of unreason, which is the basis of most political action, is against it; and we doubt if Italy will buy Venetia, or propose to buy it.

In Italy a very large and determined party would regard the purchase of Venetia as a transaction unworthy the national existence; as in our war a large party would have looked upon the termination of the struggle through purchase of the slaves, as a thing impracticable from its weakness and cowardice. This party, viewing the treaty of Villafranca, so far as it relates to Austria and Italy, merely as a truce disgraceful to the Italians, considers the nation still in a state of war with the Germans, and believes that Italy has but to move her troops and volunteers against Venetia in order to conquer it from Austria. The party of action is in the minority, but it is not inconsiderable in numerical strength, and it has an influence beyond its numbers. The clerical party also would oppose the purchase, from an instinct of self-preservation, knowing that the acquisition of Venetia on any terms, and worse than all on peaceful terms, would be a step toward Rome never to be retraced, would be a blow more fatal to priestly power than the abolition of monasteries and the toleration of Protestant missions.

But supposing that Italy made the offer to buy Venetia, would Austria accept it? Putting aside the pride of her rulers, would her people consent? The furthest that Austrian liberalism in the Reichsrath ever went was to say that no effort should be made to recover Lombardy, while it declared that Venetia must be held, not as an Italian province of Austria, but as an integral and vital part of the whole nation. There is a dumb and stupid superstition even among Austrian liberals that Venetia is necessary as a frontier and as a coast; and while the Austrian Democrats desire that liberty should be given the Venetians, none of them desire that Austria should part with another foot of her Italian dominion. The instinct—for it can hardly be called reason—of all Germany would oppose the alienation of Venetia; for all Germany, which looks forward to the formation of a great German empire, laments that it should be so wholly an inland Power, and demands that the Adriatic shall be kept a German sea. Shall we trust the hatred which German Democrats profess to feel for Austria? No doubt it is sincere, but it is not so strong as love of German greatness. We saw how German liberalism was fooled and turned to the account of the crusade of despotism against Denmark; and we can remember instances during the Italian war of 1859 when German losses in Lombardy afflicted it more than the gain of freedom and humanity rejoiced it.

As to that encouragement which France is said to give to Italy in the proposed purchase, is it worth much? There is no haste in France to withdraw her troops from Rome, and it is scarcely probable that her ruler cares to relinquish the power which must pass from him with the union of all parts of Italy, under a government devoted to the principles of freedom, which his own has suppressed in France.

And for the encouragement and approval of England? England also encouraged and approved Denmark in her resistance to Germany; she gave the simple Danes that moral support at which the Italians have been long accustomed to laugh. Whatever these shrewd people do, they will do without the hope of interested favor from France, or sentimental favor from England. They know that the tenure by which Austria holds Venetia is stronger in the prejudices of her subjects, and the pride and hope of German nationalists, than the number of her Croats and Bohemians; and though they may now possibly make a show of desiring to buy Venetia, they will do it rather with the purpose of keeping alive in Europe the Venetian question, than the expectation that Austria will strike a bargain with them. Their hope is in Austrian trouble, not in Austrian interest, justice, or reason.

A GLOOMY VIEW OF BRITISH-AMERICAN UNION.—We publish in another column the main portion of an article from the London *Times*, on the prospects of Canadian Confederation. Our cotemporary takes a view of the question which is the reverse of flattering to the patriotism and commercial spirit of the Provincials. It seems that Dr. MACKAY, who has been *prospecting* in Canada on behalf of the London *Times*, has discovered that, while the local government may be earnest in their desire for Union, with "the mass of the population it is a pecuniary question." The popular reasoning takes this shape: "If England wants Confederation, *let her pay* for it. We have not the least objection to comply with her wishes, but it must be for an adequate consideration." It must be confessed, if this is the actual view of their political future taken by the Canadians, it is a very low and sordid view, and the British organ may with some reason denounce it, and threaten the colonists with desertion. It does seem like the most stolid kind of indifference to find the Provincial government setting itself first to the task of buying out the Hudson Bay Company's rights with British money, before taking any practical steps to form a closer connection with the maritime colonies. The purchase of these rights is only of immediate account, because there is the prospect of a British loan being granted to make that purchase. Giving that scheme precedence over confederation, certainly does look as if the people of Canada must have an "adequate consideration" at every step they take in carrying out the policy of the central government. They refuse even to deepen their canals—on the ground of economy—while they are ready to buy up half a continent of wild territory, provided they are supplied with funds to make the investment.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Coal in New-York to-day sells for eleven dollars a ton. In London, with a population of three millions to be supplied from fields two hundred and fifty miles distant, the price of coal is five dollars and a quarter. But this is only the beginning of things. We now pay double what the Londoner pays for his fuel. Before the Winter has fairly set in, the chances are ten to one that we shall pay one-third more than we pay to-day, or about three times as much as the citizen of London. There is not the shadow of a decent reason for this. Instead of honestly competing with each other in their transactions with the public, our dealers combine together against the public. All legitimate competition is thus destroyed as soon as it begins to tell in favor of the consumer.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

Model Lodging-houses—Mr. Peabody's Buildings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 3, 1865.

It is very obvious that the attempted reform in the dwellings of the poor—called the "model lodging-houses"—cannot be called a success, until it is proved to be financially profitable. Any one may indeed erect a grand home for the laboring classes, where five or six hundred people may breathe purer air, and have far more healthy and comfortable residences than they could possibly get elsewhere, and yet where they would feel none of the evils of dependence. Perhaps by no one gift could a rich benefactor confer more human happiness, or better prevent disease and moral contamination; but it would be merely by the charity to those few hundred recipients of his bounty; his gifts to the community would be only like the gift of an asylum or hospital—a generous and humane thing, indeed, but not a benefaction of profound and far-reaching influence. On the other hand, he who should found a "model home," with the idea of proving to all builders and inventors that it can be made for their interest to construct a well-ventilated, comfortable, healthy house for poor families, where they will to a degree be protected from disease, and be secure against immoral company, and where they can have many conveniences—he will be aiding and conferring a benefaction upon thousands whom directly his charity never reaches. The one gives a good home to a hundred families; the other to ten thousand.

The great thing we want to show to owners of real estate, for instance in New-York, is that it will *pay* to construct rooms on a proper system of ventilation, in houses well built, and, if you choose, with many common conveniences, such as laundry, wash-closets, &c. There is no question that many of the landlords would build such houses if they were sure they would be remunerative; and when they once began to be constructed, as a matter of business, they would speedily compete with tenement houses, and force them to be improved in order to attract tenants, as I have already shown was in part the result of "model lodging-houses for single men" on the common lodging-houses of London.

There are two great benefactors in London, who are working in what we may call these two methods of charity. Mr. PEABODY, with his most princely gift, is causing to be built grand and comfortable model homes for the poor in various parts of the city. The arrangements for ventilation, though by no means perfect, are superior to any yet attained in any of these "family buildings;" the houses are well and tastefully built, under the supervision of an experienced architect, Mr. DARBYSHIRE; they generally have a large and dry court, where the children can play undisturbed, a common and spacious laundry and drying-room, excellent closets, a common shaft and pit for garbage, so that none is collected around the premises, and each family has its two or three plain but comfortable rooms for a price equal to what they would pay for the close and vile and filthy hovels which surround them, and where they formerly lived. Here a hundred families have a pure and neat home. No wonder that of such buildings and others like them in London we have such statistics as these:

"If we compare, for instance, the rate of mortality in the most favorable circumstances, viz., in model buildings, whose details have all been made subservient to the health and comfort of their occupiers; if we compare the mortality here, with the average of the whole of London, and lastly with that of the worst locality in London, the account stands thus:
In model buildings, 7 deaths annually in every 1,000 persons.
In whole of London, 22 deaths annually in every 1,000 persons.
In the potteries, 40 deaths annually in every 1,000 persons.
That is, the average number of deaths throughout London were, in proportion to the population, three times more than in the model buildings, and in the potteries nearly six times more.
Or, compare the proportion of deaths among young people from preventable (or, as they are technically called zymotic) diseases, such for instance as typhus, cholera, small-pox, scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough, the rate runs thus:
In the potteries, 52 deaths annually in every 1,000 persons.
In whole of London, 16 deaths annually in every 1,000 persons.
In model buildings, absolutely not one.
These facts speak for themselves, they require no comment."

Or that we hear that during the epidemic of cholera in London in 1848 and 1849, *not a case of cholera* occurred in any model building. Or that the London Police Commissioners return the following:

"*Moral pestilence* has at the same time been checked. The intemperate have become sober, and the disorderly well-conducted, since taking up their abode in these healthful and peaceful dwellings. No charge of crime, no complaint even of disturbance, has been lodged at any police-station against a resident in these dwellings, since their first occupancy."

There can be no doubt that they are great and beneficent charities to the laboring families who are in them. But they reach no further. They are too nicely and expensively built, to be "models" for landlords. I cannot give exact statistics, as no report has yet been made by the trustees of the financial results, but I believe it is no secret that they are not expected to be *pecuniarily* successful. My impression is that they will yield three or four per cent. on the capital, which profit is to be used (I believe) in the erection of new buildings.

This result is, of course, no matter of reproach to the trustees. They have preferred to make the transaction a charity to its recipients, and to aim at nothing beyond.

I visited those in Spitalsfield, and another in Islington. The first is built on an angular lot, which compels a rather unfavorable plan, and the ventilation in some portions is not as complete as one would desire. But, as each corridor opens to the free air, and there are holes in the bricks of the rooms, connecting both with the external atmosphere and the halls, much air gets in, though sorely against the will of the tenants, who stop up these holes wherever possible. As a general thing the bedrooms were rather poor, but immensely better than the laboring people would get outside. There were generally two or three rooms for each family, renting at 4s., 5s., and 5s. 6d. a week. The latrines and wash-rooms were at the end of each story; the men's and women's kept separate. All the upper floor was used as laundry and bath and drying room, and sometimes as a grand play-room for the children. The tenants brought their own coals up to the attic, and each lighted her little fire when she wished to wash. Each dwelling-room had a small range to cook with. The upper rooms, with their wide view, and the flowers in the windows, looked very cheerful. The tenants seemed to be of the better class of laborers and mechanics and clerks; and, like all true Englishmen, of course grumbled; but not with any good cause. One man said, rather grimly: "No one smokes in this building but the chimneys!"

The other building, in Islington, is not finished, but will be a very handsome and capacious model home, built around the four sides of a square. The corridors, being all open, give a great draft of air through the whole. The rooms seemed quite small and bare, (they have no paper,) but the general arrangement was like the other. All the rooms will, undoubtedly, be taken as soon as they are opened.

Of the Model Homes built on the commercial principle, I shall speak in my next. C. L. B.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S opera of "Lucrezia Borgia" will be given here to-night, with an exceedingly fine distribution. Mme. CAROZZI ZUCCHI is the heroine, a *rôle* in which her splendid presence and dramatic skill are alike important. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS makes her *rentrée* in the part of the *Orsini*, being the first time in four years that this favorite contralto has appeared before our public. Signor IRFRE is the *Genarro*, and Signor ANTONUCCI the *Duke*. The smaller parts will be sustained by Messrs. LORINI, BARILI and DUBREUIL; the orchestra being under the direction of Signor TORIANI.

PAREPA.—Our readers must not forget that this is the last appearance but one of this admirable artist—to-morrow evening being her farewell night. The programme for to-night contains many of the lady's best *morceaux*. Mr. DANNREUTHER and Herr CARL ROSA, of course, take part in the concert, assisted by Mr. THEO. THOMAS and his grand concert.

Last evening's entertainment at Irving Hall was unusually successful. Mlle. PAREPA never sang better. The dense crowd applauded vociferously.

WINTER GARDEN.—It seems incredible, but it is stated officially as a fact that Mr. S. J. CLARKE is about to appear in another part. "Everybody's Friend" and the "Toodles" are to be withdrawn after this evening—having run for four weeks, and still being sufficiently attractive to draw fine paying houses. Mr. CLARKE is undoubtedly very good in these pieces, but for our own part, we have had enough of them. It is with particular pleasure that we see the announcement of "Our American Cousin." This work will be brought out to-morrow evening, (Saturday,) and the cast gives abundant promise of a fine performance. Mr. CLARKE is the *Asa Trenchard*, Mr. DYOTT the *Abel Murcot*, Mr. CHAS. PETERS the *Binney*, Mr. W. S. ANDREWS the *Lord Dundreary*; Miss ROSE ETYNGE as *Florence Nightingale*, and Miss MARY CARR as *Mrs. Mountchessington*.

FAUST IN BROOKLYN.—The somewhat familiar opera of "Faust," brass band and puppets included, attracted an immense audience to the Brooklyn Academy last night. Miss KELLOGG'S entrance, gestures, postures, songs and phrases were severally applauded; BELLINI'S reappearance was greeted with tumultuous recognition. There ended the warmth of the house, for Brooklyn people are nothing if not critical; in solemn respectability, new bonnets and large waterfalls, they sat in judgment on IRFRE and ANTONNUCCI. It will please the friends of those gentlemen to know that the City of Churches is pleased with their efforts, and although neither was encored, nor warmly patronized, each made a favorable impression, and will henceforth stand well.

There is one member of this opera with which most people, also hand-organs, are entirely intimate. We refer to the "Soldier's Chorus," which was brassed and shouted, last night, with astounding effect and remarkable success. The trumpets were the largest of the kind and the loudest of their size. Able-bodied Germans blew furiously through them, and made a tempestuous success. In this connection, it may not be improper to add that the people liked it, and insisted upon its immediate repetition—which it was done.

As a whole the work was never more beautifully and perfectly rendered, and the first night of the Maretzek-Lowber subscription was an absolute success in every sense of the term.

HERRMANN TO-NIGHT.—The great prestidigitateur gives a performance to-night in Brooklyn. The box-book in the office GILLETTE indicates a crushing, rushing, first-class jam.

NEW BOOKS.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN NORTH AMERICA. A Series of Historical Narratives by FRANCIS PARKMAN, author of "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac," &c. Part First—Pioneers of France in the New-World. Small 8vo. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

Mr. PARKMAN is already known to fame as one of the most accomplished writers who have made the early history of their country the subject of deep and continued study, assembling for its illustration all the sources that the private relations of discoverers and travelers, or the archives of the parent States in Europe can supply. In addition to his power of patient labor, carried on under physical disadvantages, so great as to render his prosecution of these researches almost a miracle, Mr. PARKMAN communicates their results in a most inviting form. He writes like a scholar and a gentleman, and all who have read his *History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac*—probably the most thorough and complete historical account of a single separate act in the great drama of European civilization that our literature has seen—will be glad to meet him in the more extended field of investigation opened out in this elegant volume. In his view to understand the true relations of this country to the present and the future, its past must be studied, and the springs of its national life traced to their source. However obscure and forgotten they now may be, yet each will be found to have exerted an influence whose measure we are scarcely prepared to estimate. In his forcible words: "Acting at the sources of life, instruments otherwise weak become mighty for good and evil, and men lost elsewhere in the crowd stand forth as agents of destiny. In their toils, their sufferings, their conflicts, momentous questions are at stake, and issues vital to the future world—the prevalence of races, the triumph of principles, health or disease, a blessing or a curse. On the obscure strife when men died by tens or by scores, hung questions of as deep an import for posterity as in those mighty conflicts of national adolescence, where carnage is reckoned by thousands." Thus thinking, Mr. PARKMAN presents us now with the first of a series of volumes devoted to the efforts of the nations of Continental Europe to secure a territorial foothold in the New World; abortive efforts, that in the full blaze of successful English colonization, have passed into obscurity and comparative oblivion. "The Pioneers of France," illustrated in this volume, form two distinct groups; "The Huguenots in Florida," and "Samuel Champlain and his Associates," the discoverers of Canada and the West, and the founders of the dominion of France in those vast and coveted territories.

These narratives are best described by the current French phrase, *Etudes Historiques*—Historical Studies or Pictures"—to the completion of which all the scattered fragments of information extant respecting it are brought together, so as to give the impression of one artistic whole. The first story is a dark and bloody one, involving the fortunes of the body of Huguenot exiles who sought in vain "freedom to worship God" in their own way, in the tropical wilds and glades of Florida, under the leadership of RIBAULD and LAUDONNIERE. How these aspirations were quenched in blood by the savage Spaniard MENENDEZ, and how fearfully his countrymen were avenged by the chivalric DOMINIQUE DE GOURGES, is narrated from the original authorities with a spirit and vivacity that bring the reader face to face with the men and their times. The second portion offers a story of greater extent and less painful interest, occupied in the foreground by the adventures of JACQUES CARTIER, CHARLEVOIX, and their companions and cotemporary adventurers, and carrying forward the history of the French rule in the North and West until the middle of the seventeenth century, when the intrusive English begin to appear upon the scene. Mr. PARKMAN'S book is an indispensable supplement and companion to all the existing histories of the United States, and we can only hope that he may be enabled to prosecute to completion the series so promisingly commenced in the volume before us.

SESAME AND LILIES—Two Lectures delivered at Manchester in 1864, by JOHN RUSKIN, M. A. I. Of King's Treasures. II. Of Queen's Gardens. 12mo. New-York: J. WILEY & SON.

Mr. RUSKIN has never written with more force and eloquence than in some passages of these enigmatically christened lectures, and perhaps has never displayed less discretion in the use of the great faculties that he is unquestionably master of. In plain English, the subject of the first lecture is, "How and What to Read," "King's Treasures" standing for the libraries, when the wisdom of the past is hived and garnered; and the second, though less clearly defined, treats of the female character in its highest development of queenly state and benignant influence over all within its sphere. Though such are nominally the topics of the two addresses, we are sure the attentive audience assembled at Manchester must have been puzzled to derive any practical instruction from them; but rather, if they attempted to follow the speaker in his tirade, must "have found no end in wandering mazes lost." Quitting in a tangent the path he had marked out for himself, the first lecture is nothing but a labored and impassioned bill of indictment against English individuals, society and the state—in short, against all and everything that shapes the current ideas and practices of the age and nation. The heads of the accusation are, in brief: "We" (the English people) "have despised literature," "We have despised science," "You have despised art," "You have despised nature," "You despise compassion"—each charge being dwelt upon and aggravated with all the force and energy that a boundless command of language can bestow. The women of the present day fare but little better in the second lecture, and a severe homily is read them on the prevalent general fickleness of purpose, low aims, and absence of high heroic effort to benefit their fellow-creatures. Like all Mr. RUSKIN'S works, *Sesame and Lilies* is certain to be read even by those who differ *toto cœlo* from the author.

ON RADIATION. The "Rede" Lecture Delivered in the Senate House, before the University of Cambridge, England, on Tuesday, May 16, 1865. By JOHN TYNDALL, F. R. S., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution and in the Royal School of Mines. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The "Rede Lecture" is delivered annually, we believe, in fulfilment of an endowment intended to vindicate the presence of a benevolent plan in the constitution of the universe like the "Bridgewater Treatises" of the last generation. Prof. TYNDALL does not stop to define rigidly the property or mode of action that is the subject of this lecture, but rather traces its operation in the phenomena of heat, light, combustion, electrical action, &c. They are treated in a manner to interest every one with Prof. TYNDALL'S well-known zeal and fervor of exposition, so as to make a scientific discussion very pleasant reading. In the chapter on "Heat," he quotes from JOHN LOCKE a remarkable anticipation of the theory on caloric that he himself has brought forward, and was supposed to have originated. "Heat," says LOCKE, "is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object which produce in us that sensation from which we denominate the object *hot*, so that what in our sensation is *heat* in the object is nothing but *motion*." Every lover of science will read this lecture.

OUR ARTIST IN CUBA. Fifty Drawings on Wood. Leaves from the Sketch-Book of a Traveler During the Winter of 1864-5. By GEO. W. CARLETON. 18mo. New-York: CARLETON.

Mr. CARLETON rightly claims for this elegantly-executed little portfolio of comic sketches the merit of a truthful representation of characteristic forms and features that greet the new arriver at the Queen City of the West Indies. They are full of fun and whimsicality, and show a quick eye for the ludicrous and the picturesque; at the same time we must say that they do scanty justice to the power of the artist. Those who have seen his European sketch-books know that grace is at his command as fully as the grotesque, and we hope to meet his pencil again on a larger and more important scale.

Extensive Robbery by a Woman—She Cuts a Swell at Boston, and is Arrested, but the Loser Declines to Prosecute.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 28.

A dashing young woman named NELLIE OTIS, alias Curtis, has been arrested here for the larceny of $6,400 in money and government bonds, from a man in New-York on Friday night last. The woman arrived in Boston on Saturday, and created considerable excitement among the sporting fraternity, exhibiting $3,000 at a time, visiting the races and paying for thirty-two bottles of wine and other liquors. She placed $3,200 in the hands of a young man to keep for her, and upon refusing to return $2,700 of it, she made a complaint at the Police Office. The man was found and $2,500 returned, as was supposed, to the rightful owner. The man from whom the money was stolen in New-York, then made his appearance, recovered less than one half of the $6,400; but refuses to prosecute the woman.

EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF A CORRESPONDENT.

Adventures on the Alleghany River in a Flat-bottomed Skiff—"Where There's a Will There's a Way."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Safely home again, with gratitude the dominant emotion of my heart, at having escaped the perils of 2,600 miles of railroad traveling, and at having survived the prolonged strain of dinners, dances and sight-seeing, I cannot dismiss to the past the history of my connection with the altogether pleasant excursion of the British capitalists, without telling you something of the difficulties that met me before I joined the party at Cincinnati. I did not leave New-York with the excursionists, but made my calculations to meet them at Meadville, Penn.—fallacious plans they proved. Jupiter Pluvius opened his flood-gates, and so violent were the rains that bridges and portions of the road-bed of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railroads were washed away, disturbing the economy of these thoroughfares for three or four days.

The point of detention for myself and a couple of hundred more impatient wayfarers was at Salamanca, a mushroom town at the junction of the above-named roads, in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., its general appearance of squalor and dilapidation being not greatly dissimilar to the "Eden" so graphically described by DICKENS in *Martin Chuzzlewit*. Without speaking of the annoyance and discomfort of short commons, absolute loss of time and money entailed on the majority of the flood-bound travelers, many of whom were ladies, with a fair proportion of small children, who had no shelter but the cars, and no food but the scant supply furnished at exorbitant rates by the country taverns, I shall inform you how I escaped from this miserable company, after twenty-six hours of impatient endurance. Having cast about in all directions for the means of departure, only one feasible method presented itself. This was to launch out upon the turgid waters of the Alleghany and speed upon its current to a place called Warren, forty miles down the river, whence information had come by telegraph that railroad connection was perfect thence westward.

To get a boat was the next object, and one by no means easy of accomplishment. There was only one boat available, and this was a flat-bottomed skiff, about fourteen feet in length. Its owner was reluctant to part with it. To eloquence he was not susceptible, but he succumbed to the power of greenbacks, in amount altogether disproportionate to the value received. From so many passengers in distress, it was easy to select three as *compagnons de voyage*—Mr. P., President of one of the Brooklyn City Banks, Mr. C., a large steamboat owner and resident of New-London, Conn., and Mr. F., a Virginian, now dwelling in Richmond, who has done good service on the right side during the war—jolly, genial gentlemen all, who entered with enthusiasm into the spirit of the adventure. The first two mentioned were not experienced in boating, but trusted implicitly to the assurance of Mr. F. and myself that we would carry them safely through. So off we started at 3 o'clock on one of the clearest of Sunday afternoons—our little shallop laden deeply with her living freight, and cumbered also with valises and traveling bags. The turbulent stream which only once in the memory of man had ever been as high, was running at the rate of ten miles an hour. It was delightfully exciting to guide the crazy craft in the strength of the current over the angry waters. Now we shot madly past floating logs, snags and fragments of lumber rafts; anon we sped by submerged fields of corn whose tops bent gracefully to salute us, and again we threaded our way through floating mazes of ripening pumpkins, fast anchored by the roots below. The region through which we passed is all a wilderness. Its only inhabitants are Indians, and this long stretch of country is reserved for their use. Withal, the scenery on either side is grand and picturesque. High mountains, wood-clad from base to peak, and little islets covered with trees, but now all vestige of the soil hidden, presented ever varying views as we floated along. The first serious episode in our trip occurred when we had made about ten miles of progress. Turning a sharp bend of the river, on the point of a half-submerged island we saw a man standing in water to his waist and holding to the branches of a tree, who called to us frantically to come to his relief. A short distance from him, stranded on the river bank, was a long raft of lumber and shingles, the crew of which with even more frantic gestures beckoned us to them. It was easy to decide which directions to follow. The poor fellow on the island it would have been madness to have attempted to succor. The waters sped by where he stood with the swiftness of a mill-race, and in our deeply-laden boat we should have met with disaster in approaching him. Therefore we made our way to the raft, and unloading our skiff loaned her to an experienced waterman, who at great risk to himself and great peril to our boat, relieved the unfortunate man from his predicament. He and two companions, finding their funds melting away at Salamanca prices, had constructed a raft, hoping to float down to Oil City, but not being expert in its management, had come in contact with the island. The raft upset, he managing to gain a foothold by clutching the branches of a tree, while his companions clung to the logs of which the raft was constructed, and floated on. Of their fate we heard nothing.

From these raftsmen we learned some things which were not pleasant to hear. They told us of a mill-dam about twelve miles below, over which it would be necessary to shoot our frail skiff. They also told us of the danger if we avoided the main channel of the river, by passing on the wrong side of the many islands which dot its course. A mistake, if it did not cost us an upset, would certainly carry us into a bay or *cul de sac*, from which not mortal thews and sinews could extricate us while the river was so swollen. But we were not inclined to be disheartened by supposititious terrors, being all of the happy-go-lucky temperament, and, thanking the well-disposed watermen for their caution, again started on our course. Without further adventure, but full of the strange delight of our surroundings, we made the next ten miles in little more than an hour. We then landed for the purpose of inquiry of an Indian, whose wigwam we observed on the bank, the distance to the dam of which the raftsmen had told us; and this lord of the soil grunted out in monosyllables his information, without once changing the recumbent position on a kitchen dresser in which we found him. This milldam, our *bête noire*, was not far below, and near the little village of Corydon, the only white settlement between Salamanca and Warren. Screwing our courage to the sticking point, Mr. F. and myself determined to shoot the boat over the dam, stipulating with our two companionable land-lubbers that they should land above and carry all our baggage around, that we might have dry clothes in the event of our temerity resulting in a ducking. The sequel proved that we had the best of the bargain. Cautiously approaching the dam, where the waters raged and swirled, and leaped and tumbled in a very forbidding manner, and keeping the boat's bows steadily head on, we made the ugly plunge. The skiff shot into the seething cauldron, quivering and shaking as if endowed with life, and, snatching up about a barrel of water, darted off in a moment out of danger. We congratulated ourselves on our good luck, and had ample time to make a landing, haul our craft up and empty the water out before our groaning and sweating companions, who had assumed the *rôle* of public porters, appeared in sight on the rough mountain footpath.

It was now fast becoming dark, and the people of Corydon said none but crazy men would go further that night. Reluctantly we obeyed the dictates of prudence and engaged quarters at the village tavern, arranging to renew our journey at daylight. The landlord was hospitable as landlords ought to be, but it would be a violation of conscience to recommend his beds. The four of us were placed in a single room, about twelve feet square, containing two beds, which were already occupied by invisible creatures. Of these there were myriads, and by a unanimous effort on their part we were dispossessed of our couches before we had fairly warmed them. Resuming our progress between 5 and 6 o'clock next morning, we soon forgot our unpleasant experiences of the night in the beautiful scenery of the romantic region through which we passed. Here and there below Corydon, on the river banks, we saw derricks standing in grim solitude, which were doubtless the only tangible representatives of wild-cat oil companies, whose possessions exist only on paper. Unfortunately, we arrived at Warren too late for the morning cars, and my companions, who were not at all tired of skiff navigation, continued on down the river to Oil City, leaving me to reach my destination by the tedious conveyance of a freight train. I accomplished my aim satisfactorily, and the memory of my forty miles of skiff navigation on the Alleghany will not be the least pleasant of my varied experiences as a newspaper correspondent.

What adventures befell my friends after we parted, I have not heard. I trust sincerely that they reached Oil City in good condition, and sold the boat at an enormous profit.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

The Democratic State Convention—Eleven Hundred Delegates—Gen. Couch, of Taunton, Nominated for Governor—The Platform.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 28.

The Democratic State Convention organized by the choice of EDWARD AVERY, of Braintree, for President, with one Vice-President from each county, and four Secretaries.

The Committee on Credentials reported 257 towns represented by 1,096 delegates. The nominations were made as follows: For Governor—Gen. D. N. COUCH, of Taunton. Lieut.-Governor—THOMAS F. PLUNKETT, of Pittsfield. Secretary of State—S. O. LAMB, of Greenfield. Treasurer—T. C. AMORY, Jr., of Boston. Auditor—A. F. DEVEREAUX, of Salem. Attorney-General—H. G. PARKER, of Cambridge.

The following is an abstract of the resolutions adopted:

The first affirms the creed of the Democrat party to be the Union and the Constitution, its objects the preservation of the liberties of the people, the Union, a free press, and free speech.

The second thanks the soldiers and sailors.

The third requires the speedy subordination everywhere of the military to the civil power, and the restoration of the writ of *habeas corpus*, trial by jury, and other Democratic rights.

The fourth recognizes the obligation to pay the national debt, but does not believe in putting the whole burden of taxation on the shoulders of the producing classes.

The fifth requires a speedy restoration of State power everywhere, so that a standing army may be dispensed with at once.

The sixth fully indorses the policy of President JOHNSON, and promises him support.

The seventh returns thanks to the veterans of the war, and is in favor of such legislation by the National and State Governments as shall secure equality of compensation to the earlier as well as the later soldiers of the war.

The eighth refers to the labor question, and says: "We not only recognize any attempt on the part of the working classes to better their condition, but we heartily approve of any movement having for its aim their elevation, comfort and well-being, physical and mental; and cordially sympathize with any measure by which the true interests of the employer and employed can be promoted and secured."

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Withdrawal of a Congressional Candidate—Very Proper Scruples as to Eligibility—Good Advice from a Prominent Citizen.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 28.

Richmond and Petersburgh papers of to-day have been received.

Dr. WOODS, of Albemarle, has withdrawn from the Congressional canvass in the Sixth District, because he could not take the oath.

In a published card, he says: "Recent indications, however, apparent to all, and recent information not accessible to all, convince me beyond the shadow of a doubt that there will be no repeal or modification; and our only hope of being represented at all is to select men who can take the oath as it now stands, honestly and conscientiously. Entertaining this opinion, there is no alternative left me but to withdraw from the Congressional canvass. When it is perfectly obvious that our noble President, standing as he does a great breakwater between the radicals of the North and our prostrate country, needs every Southern representative to sustain him, were I to permit any selfih considerations to control or influence me, I should despise myself and be false to every honorable impulse of my nature."

The *Republic* accompanies the card with the remark: "The field is thus left open to Mr. LEWIS and Mr. SANDY STUART. Mr. LEWIS can very consistently take the Congressional test oath; Mr. STUART'S conscience prevents."

The *Republic* also says: "The people of Hanover County were addressed, on Tuesday last, by Mr. JOHNSON BARBOUR. From all the information that we receive there is no longer any doubt that BARBOUR will carry every county in the district."

The Lynchburgh *Republican* says: "One of the most distinguished gentlemen of the State, whose name we are not permitted to give, writes as follows in regard to the eligibility of Congressional candidates: 'I regard it as absurd, not to say criminal, in the people, under existing circumstances, to select such men. A man who feels and knows that he is not eligible ought not, in these times of trial and trouble, to thrust himself before the people; but if he does so, the people ought to have the good sense to rebuke him.'"

THE NEW-YORK STATE CANVASS.

Hon. Martin Grover's Acceptance of the Democratic Nomination.

JUDGE GROVER'S LETTER.

ANGELICA, Sept. 20, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I have noticed in the public press expressions of a belief that some of the candidates, including myself, would decline the nominations tendered them by the recent Democratic State Convention. So far as I am concerned, the nomination was wholly unsought, but in the present condition of the country, and of pending political issues, I have no disposition to decline it. It was known to you, Sir, if not to the people of the State generally, that I had been a Democrat of the Silas Wright school; that I cherished the principles of that eminent statesman with all the ardor which a thorough conviction, not only of their soundness, but of their eminent tendency to preserve unimpaired the free institutions, and consequently promote the prosperity of the country, could inspire; that I had differed with some of my associates as to the power and duty of Congress to exclude slavery from the free territories of the Union; that for that cause my political action has, of late years, diverged from that of many of my early associates. That cause of difference is now removed. By the result of the war, slavery is entirely eradicated in the country. This result is acquiesced in by all sections. Sagacious persons were convinced that this must be the necessary result of the triumph of the government, and hence many of the patriotic friends of the country regarded all agitation of the slavery question during the war as not only unnecessary, but detrimental to the country's best interests. That war is now happily and gloriously closed, with a Union preserved undivided, and human slavery terminated. Glorious and happy as these results are, they would be purchased dearly if, in addition to the blood and treasure expended, the ancient principles of the founders of the government should be overthrown. I have seen with anxiety the rapid tendency to centralization; the loose construction of the Federal Constitution so as to swallow up all the powers of the State; the little regard paid to the only fundamental principles upon which civil liberty can securely rest; a financial system tending to flood the country with paper money; the establishment of the tariff upon principles widely varient from revenue; a departure from the ancient maxim of the party "equal and exact justice to all in tha exercise of the taxing power," by which large masses of property are exempted from their equal proportion of the public burden; but more than all, a claim set up by a large party in the country of power in Congress to exclude the Southern States from representation in the federal legislature, and the right of local self-government until the elective franchise is settled according to their views. This claim I regard as equally unfounded and almost as mischievous as the claim of rightful State secession from the Union. The view of President JOHNSON, (as I understand it,) that the ordinance of secession was null and void, and that consequently no State admitted to, is or ever was out of the Union, is sound and constitutional. That view, carried to its legitimate consequences, clears away every difficulty. It confers the right of local self-government upon each State, subordinate only to the Constitution of the United States, and of representation in Congress. No department of the government has any more power to deny such rights, when constitutionally exercised, to the States of the South than to New-York. The Democratic is the only party that unitedly and boldly avers a concurrence in this view. It is at present the most important question of the hour. Political movements in various quarters indicate that this doctrine will be fiercely assailed in the next Congress. Upon this there is no ambiguity in the platform of the convention. Uniting upon this and sympathizing in the financial and commercial views of WRIGHT, BENTON, and their patriotic associates, and in respect for the constitutional rights of the States and citizens, established by the sages who founded the government, the Democratic party has a mission not second in importance to the country, to the contests long since waged with the Federal party. In these principles all educated in the democratic school must concur. Sound conservative men, whatever their antecedents, cannot fail to see that the government must, to insure prosperity and preserve liberty, be guided by this chart.

Entertaining these views, I cheerfully accept the nomination. You are at liberty to make any use you choose of this letter. I should not have written it (my position on the ticket being judicial) but for the rumors of declension above referred to, on account of supposed differences of political opinions between myself and the convention. Had differences on any national living issue existed, I should have promptly withdrawn my name from the ticket.

Yours, truly, MARTIN GROVER.

Hon. J. M. HUMPHREY, President Democratic Convention.

Gen. Slocum on His Way North—His Arrival at Syracuse.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, VICKSBURGH, Miss., Sept. 16, 1865.

In order to avail himself of a leave of absence which has been granted him, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this department. Until further orders the command will devolve on Maj.-Gen. P. J. OSTERHAUS, the senior officer present on duty.

H. W. SLOCUM, Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, VICKSBURGH, Miss., Sept. 18, 1865.

Pursuant to General Orders, No. 25, current series, from these headquarters, I hereby assume command of the Department of Mississippi.

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS, Major-General Volunteers.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 28.

Major-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM arrived here this morning, from the West.

The Alabama Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, Sept. 26.

The election ordinance was debated all day, and finally agreed to. All State elections, to be left to the peoples are to be holden on the first Monday in November. The apportionment for representatives raised some discussion, and it will be further debated to-morrow.

Colorado Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 28.

The complete returns from Colorado indicate the adoption of the State Constitution by a very large majority. The clause authorizing negro suffrage was defeated.

Convention of Evangelical Christians.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Sept. 28.

The Convention of Evangelical Christians met here yesterday, and permanently organized by choosing Chief-Justice CHASE, of Washington, for President, with a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Addresses during the day were delivered by Drs. KIRK, BUDDINGTON, CLARK and others, discussing the objects of the convention.

Three hundred delegates are enrolled, representing nineteen different denominations.

Some plan of organization will probably be presented by the Business Committee this morning.

It is a very interesting gathering of earnest Christian clergymen and laymen.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 28.

Capt. EDWARD H. SANDFORD, widely known as one of the principal owners of Sandford's Line of Steamers between this city and Bangor, died at St. Catharine Springs, C. W., on Wednesday, of congestion of the lungs.

Racing in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Another three-mile race came off between *Norfolk* and *Lodi*, at Sacramento, on Saturday. The first mile of the first heat was won by *Norfolk* in 1:48; two miles in 3:40, and the entire heat in 5:27¼, *Norfolk* coming out a length ahead of *Lodi*. The second heat was also won by *Norfolk* by six lengths, the first mile in 1:47½, and the second in 1:50½.

LaCrosse and Milwakee Railroad.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Sept. 28.

The Circuit Court of the United States entered a decree for the foreclosure and sale of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad yesterday.

Base Ball.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Sept. 28.

The Atlantics and Charter Oaks played here to-day before a large audience. It was not a pretty game, nor was it played with much spirit on the part of the Champions. The score in a full nine innings game was 27 to 11, PRATT led the score of the winning nine, receiving but two outs to six runs. They left for New-York to-night.

Aerial Navigation.

In September, 1863, Mr. SOLOMON ANDREWS, of Perth Amboy, N. J., demonstrated by actual experiment that he was able to navigate a balloon of a certain form either with or against the wind. The experiment was witnessed by a large number of scientific and practical men, who admitted that it was perfectly successful. Notwithstanding this, however, the public looked on the invention with distrust, and all Mr. ANDREWS' efforts to get practical men to take hold of it were unavailing. Last evening several scientific gentlemen heard Mr. ANDREWS' explanation of the manner in which his aerial machine was constructed, and witnessed a number of experiments, all of which tended to convince them that the era of successful aerial navigation is not very far distant.

Mr. ANDREWS said that all he claims to have done is to convert the perpendicular motion of the ordinary balloon into a horizontal one. He demonstrated that this depended entirely upon the shape of the balloon. The ordinary spherical balloon rises perpendicularly, while an oblong one—a cylindroid—will rise at an angle of about forty-five degrees. By placing two or three cylindroids together, this angle may be reduced to about fifteen degrees. Lateral motion is controlled in the same way as that of a ship, by means of a small rudder. Mr. ANDREWS showed, last evening, that a model machine could be made to navigate the length of a couple of ordinary rooms, and that a very small rudder perfectly controlled its movements. To descend, all that is necessary is to make a slight alteration in the position of the ballast and to let out a small quantity of gas, when the upward pointing end of the machine points downward, and a rapid but safe descent is effected.

Mr. ANDREWS desires to interest practical men in his discovery. For the sum of $12,000 a machine could be constructed large enough to carry half a dozen persons to Philadelphia and back. If this sum can be assured him he offers to make over two-thirds of his patent right in the invention, and will undertake to navigate the machine on her first voyage.

Peace has its victories as well as war, and PHALON'S "Night-Blooming Cereus" has fairly won the palm over all other extracts for the handkerchief, foreign and domestic. It has distanced competition in this hemisphere.—*Kingston Journal*.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Autumn Excursions.

Cheapest and most interesting of the season. Richmond via Chesapeake Bay and James River.
The elegant and new steamers of the
NEW LINE,
now so popularly known, leave Baltimore, from Spear's wharf, at six o'clock every evening, as usual. The steamers GEORGE LEARY, JAMES T. BRADY, DICTATOR and MAGENTA comprise the new line. The James River being navigated entirely in the daytime affords an opportunity of viewing Dutch Gap and other objects of interest. The above steamers are all new, powerfully constructed and very fast, with gentlemanly Commanders and obliging clerks. Passengers must be careful at the depots to ask for tickets for the New Line, and take no other.
No effort shall be left unspared to merit a continuation of the liberal patronage already bestowed.
A. W. SHAW, Superintendent.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Art.—Photography. Brooklyn. WILLIAMSON'S. Established 1851.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Keep Disease at Bay.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by chronic dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration, by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is a sure guarantee that by the same means you too may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations and uncongenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most particularly and emphatically addressed. You who are thus situated are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal stimulant and alterative, and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are not only a standard tonic and alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia and the West Indies they are gradually taking the place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign; and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supersede every other invigorant or restorative now employed in medicinal practice.
NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 59 Cedar-st.

Bradbury's Superior Pianos "the Best."
—Pronounced **"The Best"** by the most renowned artists. **Superior** in tone, touch, power, **Durability** and elegance of finish. Warerooms Nos. 427 and 425 Broome-st., corner of Crosby. Call or send for circular.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

Notice.—AMERICAN UNION COMPANY'S NEW and improved piano is not among the "Woodeny" pianos described by one of the daily papers as being on exhibition at the American Institute fair. The "Union" piano is on exhibition at Hutchinson, Davies & Co.'s salesrooms, No. 467 Broome-st.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair
Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean; stands above comparison with any other hair dressing. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Possesses Every Merit Claimed for It.—
CLOCK'S Makes the Excelsior Hair Restorer.
CLOCK'S Hair Soft, Excelsior Hair Restorer.
CLOCK'S Glossy, Excelsior Hair Restorer.
CLOCK'S and Excelsior Hair Restorer.
CLOCK'S Luxuriant. Excelsior Hair Restorer.
CLOCK'S Excelsior Hair Restorer.
It is the only known restorer of color and perfect hair dressing combined. Delicately perfumed. Requires no washing or preparation before or after its use. If, after a fair trial, this does not prove the best Hair Restorative before the public, the money will be refunded. Sold wholesale and retail at H. T. HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

A Universal Hat Store,
Representing all the latest fashions in the old world and the new in
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS, INFANT'S FANCY HATS, MISSES' HATS and BONNETS, BOYS and YOUTHS' HATS and CAPS, LADIES and CHILDREN'S FURS, is an appreciable convenience in a great city like New-York, and such a store is
GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Ladies and Gentlemen:
CHAPMAN'S RECIPES for the removal in less than ten days of tan, freckles, pimples, blotches, &c., from the worst face. Also his recipe for producing a full growth of hair on a bald head or bare face, can now be obtained free of charge by addressing
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist and Perfumer,
No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Home Again.—Dr. B. C. PERRY takes great pleasure in announcing to his patients and the public generally, that on and after MONDAY, Oct. 2, he can be found at his office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, where he is prepared to treat successfully all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature blanching. Also, warts, moles and wens effectually removed. No charge for consultation.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also, a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS," the best in the world for curing Rupture—no pressure on the back; light, clean and easy; superior Supporters and Braces. GREGORY & CO., 609 Broadway.

Boys' and Children's Garibaldi, Cutaway and Zouave Suits by the thousand at reasonable prices.
I. V. BROKAW, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and
No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

The Finest Overcoats ever seen in this country, now ready for sale.
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Second-Hand Safes, of various makers, taken in exchange for our Alum Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, for sale by
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third door from Broadway, Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

Decalcomanie; A New Process to Embellish Porcelain, Wood, Glass, Silk, Leather, etc. Can be practiced by every one. NO. 811 BROADWAY.

Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons, Studs, jewelry, &c. WM. M. WELLING, importer and manufacturer, No. 571 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Meerschaum Manufacturers.—Pollak & SON, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and cigar holders at reduced rates, out to order and repaired.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

BURROUGHS—ROGERS.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 27, by Rev. J. O. Rogers, assisted by Rev. Wm. N. Searles, Mr. JOS. BURROUGHS, Jr., and Miss L. DORA ROGERS, daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of Newark.

BURDETT—MCCARTY.—On Thursday, Sept. 28, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., ALFRED E. BURDETT and HELEN LOUISE, daughter of the late Gen. McCarty, all of this city.

BLACKWELL—BOGART.—On Wednesday, Sept. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, Mr. WILSON H. BLACKWELL, of New-York, and Miss ANNIE E., daughter of A. L. Bogart, Esq., of Yonkers, N. Y. No cards.

JOHNSON—POLLARD.—At Parsippany, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 27, by Rev. Peres B. Bonney, HENRY M. JOHNSON and Miss GUSSIE POLLARD, all of Parsippany.

LANE—GILMAN.—In Norwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 27, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Mr. GEORGE W. LANE, of New-York, and Miss HARRIET L., daughter of the late William C. Gilman, of this city.

MCGOWAN—WILDEY.—On Sunday, Sept. 24, by Rev. M. Brown, of the Bedford-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, WILLIAM HENRY MCGOWAN, formerly of Newtownstewart, County Tyrone, Ireland, and MARY ANNE WILDEY, of this city.

MORHEAD—MUNN.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 28, by Rev. E. P. Terhune, at the residence of the bride's parents, WM. R. MORHEAD and Miss MARY G. MUNN. No cards.

OVERTON—ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 27, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, WM. B. OVERTON, of New-York, and FANNIE, eldest daughter of Abram Allen, Esq., of Brooklyn.

POTTER—STEVENS.—In this city, on Thursday, Sept. 28, by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Bishop of New-York, Maj.-Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER and ABBY AUSTIN, daughter of John A. Stevens, Esq., of New-York.

ROBERTSON—DUANE.—At Malone, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 26, by Rev. Dr. Lowell, of Duanesburgh, Rev. C. F. ROBERTSON, of Malone, and REBECCA, daughter of the late Jas. Duane, Esq., of Duane.

SEARLES—BLANCHARD.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 27, by Rev. Wm. N. Searles, assisted by Rev. J. O. Rogers, Mr. J. H. SEARLES and Miss EMMA C. BLANCHARD, daughter of N. F. Blanchard, Esq., all of Newark.

SCOTT—TAMS.—At St. George's Church, on Wednesday, Sept. 27, by Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., JAMES SCOTT and ANTOINETTE TAMS, both of this city.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 28, ROBERT F. ANDERSON, in the 45th year of his age.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

COOPER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 27, EDWIN OSBORNE, only son of Dr. James S. and Martha Cooper, aged 15 years, 9 months and 24 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 90 East 22d-st., on Saturday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CLAPP.—On Wednesday, Sept. 27, Rev. WARREN B. CLAPP, son of Ben. Clapp, aged 38 years and 14 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Franklindale, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 2¼ P. M. Train leaves 30th-st. for New-Hamburgh at 11 A. M.

DUKE.—On his passage from Europe, on Wednesday, Sept. 20, ISAAC DUKE, beloved husband of Judith Duke, deeply lamented by his bereaved wife and family.
A fond and affectionate husband, a tender and loving father, and true friend.
None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise.
☞ Jamaica, (W. I.,) London, (England,) and Central America papers please copy.

GILMAN.—At Middletown, Conn., suddenly, on Tuesday, Sept. 26, CHANDLER R. GILMAN, M. D., Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city, in the 64th year of his age.

GILMAN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Sept. 26, at Middletown, Conn., CHANDLER R. GILMAN, M. D., late of this city.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GREY.—At Pompton, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 27, CORNELIA M., wife of Charles N. Grey, and daughter of John N. Beam.
The funeral will be at the church in Pompton, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock.

KNOX.—On Wednesday, Sept. 27, (being the 16th anniversary of his birth,) JOHN ALEXANDER, only son of Alexander Knox.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 38 West 17th-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

KETCHUM.—On Wednesday, Sept. 27, at Providence, R. I., GEORGIANA L., daughter of Edmund and Adelaide L. Ketchum, aged 8 months and 14 days.

MUNDY.—At the residence of Lewis B. Brown, in this city, on Wednesday, Sept. 27, Mrs. DELIA B. MUNDY, daughter of the late Stelle Manning, of Metuchin, N. J.
Her remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

PASSMAN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 27, of consumption, Mrs. SARAH PASSMAN, daughter of the late John Good, aged 67 years, 10 months and 2 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Union and Crane sts., Elizabeth, N. J. Train leaves Jersey City Ferry at 1 o'clock P. M.

SANFORD.—At St. Catherines, C. W., on Wednesday, Sept. 27, Capt. EDWARD H. SANFORD, of Boston, Mass., in the 43d year of his age.

THOMSON.—On Wednesday, Sept. 27, WILLIAM, eldest son of John and Margaret Thomson, aged 11 years and 6 months.
Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 29th inst., at 2½ P. M.

WRIGHT.—At Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 23, HENRIETTA, wife of Benjamin H. Wright, and daughter of the late Hon. Henry Huntington.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLORENCE.
PECULIAR MERITS OF THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES.
THEY SECURELY FASTEN THE END OF EACH SEAM.
THEY HAVE A SELF-ADJUSTING SHUTTLE TENSION.
THEY SEW ACROSS THE HEAVIEST SEAM OR FROM ONE TO MANY THICKNESSES OF CLOTH WITHOUT CHANGE OF NEEDLE, THREAD OR TENSION.
THEY MAKE FOUR SEPARATE, DISTINCT STITCHES ON ONE AND THE SAME MACHINE, EACH STITCH BEING ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FABRIC.
THE MOTIONS ARE ALL POSITIVE—NO SPRINGS TO GET OUT OF ORDER—ITS SIMPLICITY ENABLES THE MOST INEXPERIENCED TO OPERATE IT.
IT IS THE ONLY MACHINE HAVING THE REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION WHICH ENABLES THE OPERATOR TO HAVE THE WORK RUN EITHER TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.
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GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
in every variety, FINEST GOODS, BEST STYLES, lower prices, and the largest assortment in the city.
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Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.
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DR. M. LEVETT'S "COMBINATION PATENT" forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Dr. LEVETT has no branch office.

COLD-INE! COLD-INE!
For colds, coughs, and influenza. This preparation is agreeable to the taste, and an effectual cure. RUSHTON'S family drug-store, 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.

TO LEASE—AT NOS. 15 AND 17 MERCER-ST., near Canal-st., a well-lighted, third-story room, 20 by 90 feet. Apply to ARCHER & PANCOAST,
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of all descriptions, American, English and Swiss, from THIRTY-FIVE to FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

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SEVEN GREAT BLESSINGS
SECURED TO THE HUMAN RACE
BY ONE BOTTLE OF
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.
THE PLAGUE,
ASIATIC CHOLERA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
YELLOW FEVER,
FEVER and AGUE
cured and prevented
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPTHERIA,
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
relieved in a few minutes
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
Pain instantly removed; all acute, inflammatory, malarious or infectious diseases prevented and exterminated. The weak, feeble and nervous restored to strength, vigor and sound health by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. One bottle will do more good, cure more complaints, and keep the stomach more clear and healthy, than $10 spent for all other medicines or bitters in use.
On application externally, or a few drops taken internally, will instantly free the sufferer from the most violent and terrible pains, and restore the weak, feeble and prostrated frame to strength and vigor.
BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
Looseness, diarrhea, cholera morbus or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.
ACHES AND PAINS.
For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.
Sold by druggists, and at No. 87 Maiden-lane.

SILVER WATCHES,
American, English and Swiss, from fifteen to eighty-five dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CRUTCHES.
HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC RUBBER CRUTCHES are pronounced by surgeons, medical men, and everybody else, to be the very best ever invented.
They are easy and convenient, they prevent paralysis of the nerves, and are in all respects unrivaled. Price moderate. Send for circular of particulars. GEORGE W. LOVEJOY, M. D., No. 476½ Broadway, N. Y.

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DAWES & FISKE,
MANUFACTURERS,
NOS. 98 AND 100 FRANKLIN-ST.,
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LADIES' BREAST PINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, four, five, eight, ten to two hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.
Pure Old Bourbon for private use. Choice lots of my own personal selection in Kentucky, embracing such popular brands as the Keller, Megibben, Miller, Boyd, &c. For sale by the barrel or single gallon.
G. E. MENDUM, No. 75 Chambers-st.

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS,
At wholesale and retail. Depot, No. 562 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown, Southampton and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF BOSTON, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer GERMANIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices, as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD Scales and Wilder's Salamander Safes. No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

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MESSRS. HURD & HOUGHTON,
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Will publish on
SATURDAY, SEPT. 30,
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With an Occasional Felicity by Way of Contrast.
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One volume crown octavo, $1 75.

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With Illustrations by McNevin. 1 vol. crown 8vo. Price $2.
"Although the book is chiefly of an amusing character, it is not so entirely. There is considerable pathos in its pages, as well as some good poetry."—*Hud. Col. Rep.*
"They are lively, humorous and sparkling."
[*Boston Times.*

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THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.
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NOW READY.

Price, Muslin Extra	$2 00
Price, Law Sheep	2 50
Price, one-half Calf	3 50

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J. E. TILTON & CO.,
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TUCKER'S CHARMS OF YOUTH.
FOR THE
COMPLEXION, SKIN AND TEETH.
Price $1 per bottle.
Manufactured at the Laboratory,
No. 866 6th-av., corner of 49th-st.
Sold by all druggists and by
E. A. LOVEJOY, Wholesale Agent,
No. 93 Fulton-st., New-York.

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All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

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HOLDERS OF U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.

I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to commence, on the 25th inst., the payment of the coupons for the Five-Twenty Bonds falling due on the 1st of November. When coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, they must be accompanied by a schedule for examination, when checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received, as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

Parties holding one or more coupons of the above loan can obtain the gold or its equivalent in currency at our office. Persons residing out of the city may forward their coupons by express, and we wil remit on receipt
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, No. 38 Wall-st.

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Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

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No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts f Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 24 Pine-st.
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.
Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH,
RUSSIAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH,
UNITED STATES EXPRESS,
WELLS, FARGO & CO. EXPRESS,
AMERICAN EXPRESS.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TRAVELING CREDITS.
Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st

---

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL...$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

WANTED,
SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY STOCK.
Apply to W. C. NOYES, No. 4 Pine-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 896, 574, 556, 47, 537, 373, 581, 211, 246, 292, 498, 98, 250, 122, 500, 889, 7, 141, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Highgate Petroleum Company of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to decide upon the reduction of the Capital Stock of the Company to $300,000.

The transfer books will close on the 3d day of October.

[Signed] I. F. SCHEPELER,
CHAS. HOLZAPFEL,
WM. F. DRANE,
WM. F. HEINS, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Board of Directors have ordered an additional Twenty-five Per Cent. to be declared paid to the holders of record THIS DAY, of the Four Millions Scrip Stock issued Aug. 30, 1865, subject to all the terms and conditions thereof.

The Scrip Transfer-books will be closed TUESDAY, Sept. 19, and reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, and new scrip certificate will be ready for delivery on and after that date, on the surrender of the original scrip.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE Commissioner of the French Naval Division, that sealed proposals will be received up to SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at the Consulate General of France, No. 2 Bowling-green, for supplying funds for the service of said Naval Division in New-York, reimbursement to be made in drafts upon the Treasury of France, at Paris.

The conditions to be complied with can be seen either on board of the frigate *Themis* or at the Consulate General of France. L. BORG,
the Acting Consul-General of France.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1865.

COUPON NOTICE.

The coupons of the bonds secured on the Union Hotel property, Saratoga, due Oct. 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, instead of the Bank of the State of New-York, as heretofore. LELAND BROTHERS.

OFFICE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.,
No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM No. 9.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND mortgage bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, due Oct. 1, 1865, will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the company.
CHAS. P. GILPIN, A. Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders in the Burtnett and Russell Mining Company, for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, No. 116 Nassau-st., New-York, on the second MONDAY (9th) of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M.
SEPT. 25, 1865. H. P. ALLEN, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO BONDS, known as the "School Bonds of 1854," are hereby notified that said bonds will be redeemed in United States gold coin at our office, at maturity, Nov. 1, 1865. Interest on the above bonds will cease from and after the above date. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due 1st October, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

LAND WARRANTS AND AGRICULTURAL Scrip bought and sold by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 17 Wall-st., (late of No. 76.)

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 1864,

Wanted by

MANN & BRUNDAGE,

No. 38 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the following UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS, of the loan of 1862, are missing, and the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, viz.:

14 BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Nos. 40,230, 2d series,	63,866, 1st series,
49,226, 2d series,	44,077, 1st series,
49,247, 2d series,	38,266, 3d series,
69,558, 2d series,	7,8 5, 4th series,
45,440, 2d series,	7,816, 4th series,
23,886, 2d series,	27,848, 4th series,
10,219, 1st series,	4,937, 4th series,

22 BONDS OF $500 EACH.

Nos. 39,211, 1st series,	35,702, 2d series,
17,463, 1st series,	35,703, 2d series,
20,228, 1st series,	24,575, 3d series,
23,331, 2d series,	18,787, 3d series,
35,704, 2d series,	20,627, 4th series,
35,696, 2d series,	25,112, 4th series,
35,697, 2d series,	29,462, 4th series,
35,698, 2d series,	2,298, 4th series,
35,699, 2d series,	43,457, 4th series,
35,700, 2d series,	27,096, 4th series,
35,701, 2d series,	36,704, 2d series,

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., to decide upon the reduction of the capital stock of the company to $600,000.

The transfer books will close on the 3d day of October.

(Signed) J. F. SCHEPLER,
C. HOLZAPFEL,
H. R. BALTZER,
EMIL SAUER,
WM. F. DRAKE. } Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST mortgage bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company will pay the coupons of Oct. 1, 1859, on and after SATURDAY, Sept. 30, 1865, upon presentation of the same at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls, Vermont. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz: From the 30th day of September to the 30th day of October, at the National Park Bank, in the City of New-York, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.
Dated Sept. 20, 1865.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.

I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY of the Treasury to commence, on the 25th inst., the payment of the Coupons for the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, falling due on the 1st of November. When coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, they must be accompanied by a a schedule for examination, when checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received, as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN R. R. CO.,
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, No. 4, due Oct. 1, will be paid (less government tax,) on presentation at the Company's Office, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on and after that date. HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill. Sept. 18, 1865.

COUPONS OF ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD First Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, free of government tax.
JAS. BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 22, 1865.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD Income Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1865, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after that date, less government tax. WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA.—The Seven Per Cent. Land Mortgage Coupons of this company, due October 1, will be paid—less United States tax—at the Broadway Bank, New-York.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the city of Jersey City, N. J., due Oct. 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the Tenth National Bank, No. 240 Broadway. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1865.
REMOVAL.—THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE Company, (late No. 33 Wall-st.,) have removed to No. 153 Broadway, third door above Liberty-street.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO.

OFFICE No. 8 PINE-ST., Sept. 28, 1865.

The trustees of the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company, have this day declared a regular monthly dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.

on the capital stock of the company, and an EXTRA dividend of TWO PER CENT. from the net earnings of the company, for the month of September, payable on and after the 2d day of October prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to the 3d of October. WILLIAM CLARKE, President.
O. M. BEACH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 7.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTors of this company have declared the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, inst., payable, free of government tax, on and after Oct. 16, prox., at the Banking-house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, to the shareholders registered in that city; and by the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., Sept. 30, inst., and will reopen Oct. 17, prox.

By order of the board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1865.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend on the capital stock, as increased, of Four (4) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and Two (2) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th October next.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 22d inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th October next. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the directors of the Panama Railroad Company have resolved to issue the reserved stock of the company, amounting to two millions of dollars, to be distributed among the shareholders as may appear on the books of the company at the close of business on the 22d inst., in the proportion of two shares for each five shares then held.

Certificates of new stock will be ready for delivery on and after THURSDAY, Oct. 5.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of U. S. Government tax, has been declared payable 10th October next to the stockholders of this company, or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such at the closing of the Transfer Books. The Transfer Books will be closed on Monday, Oct. 2, and reopened on Wednesday, Oct. 11.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1865.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM Company will pay a dividend of Ten Per Cent. on and after MONDAY, Oct. 2. Transfer books will close on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, and reopen on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4. By order.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—TWENTY-SEVENTH dividend.—New-York, Sept. 22, 1865.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their usual quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent., free of government tax, out of the net profits of the past three months, payable on and after the 1st day of October next. The transfer books will remain closed from this date till October 1, inclusive. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

OFFICE UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 366 WASHINGTON-ST., Sept. 27, 1865.

THE UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-York will pay a dividend of TEN per cent. on and after Oct. 2. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 29 to Oct. 3. ABIJAH CURTISS, Secretary.

COAL.

CAMERON COAL.

THE CAMERON COAL COMPANY are now offering this superior BITUMINOUS COAL at Elizabethport, Baltimore and Philadelphia, at low rates. It is unsurpassed for generating steam, and for iron founders, blacksmiths, gas companies, and all other purposes for which Bituminous Coal is now used. As a fuel for grates it has no superior. It is almost entirely free from sulphur. For terms, apply at the

Office of the Company,

No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 33.

THE GREATEST GAME OF THE AGE.—Chevy Chase; instruction and amusement combined; adapted to home evening entertainment; junior sets, $1; senior sets, $2. Address Box No. 5,423 Post-office, and No. 37 Nassau-st, N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST
Allowed on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made now or on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date. M. D. VAN PELT, President,
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1 Third-avenue.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, COMMENCING OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 9 to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, Prest.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec'y.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,200,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery—Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five percent on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHARLES PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner of 42d-st.—Open daily, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays and Mondays to 8 P. M. Interest six per cent. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAvored J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHUEMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

A NEW AND IMPROVED METHOD OF treatment for all Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems. By CH. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. THIS BOOK should be read by all before commencing any treatment, as it will save much time, expense, imposition, suffering and danger. Price $1 50. EVERARDUS WARNER, Publisher, 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading that popular, illustrated and medical work entitled "Human Frailty." Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. To be consulted as usual.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, where their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

LADIES, IN ALL CONFIDENTIAL CASES consult Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway, New-York.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES
AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 62 tons
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 309 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-whee steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulnto No 2, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12, AT 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 to s.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat Golden Era; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

NOTICE.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1865.

All boats, &c., at New-Orleans and Mobile, for which bids are not accepted, will be offered at public auction, those at New-Orleans at that place on SATURDAY, the 7th day of October, and those at Mobile at that place on MONDAY, the 16th day of October. Due notice will be given of precise hour and locality of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF WHISKY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY,
FORT MONROE, Va., Sept. 21, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) are invited and will be received by the undersigned at this depot until 12 O'CLOCK M. ON THE 13TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, for the sale of one thousand seven hundred and fifteen (1,715) barrels of whisky, more or less, as follows, viz.:

LOT NO. 1—Consisting of ten hundred and sixty-seven (1,067) barrels of Rectified Whisky, originally inspected in April, May and June, 1864, and January, 1865, containing about forty-two thousand three hundred and forty-five (42,345) gallons. Proposals for ten (10) barrels and upward of this lot will be received.

LOT NO. 2—Consisting of four hundred and sixty (460) barrels of Pure Copper Distilled and Superior Bourbon Whisky, originally inspected in February, 1865, containing about eighteen thousand four hundred and ninety-eight (18,498) gallons.

Proposals for five (5) barrels and upward of this lot will be received.

LOT NO. 3—Consisting of one hundred and twenty (120) barrels Pure Rye Whisky, originally inspected in February, 1865, containing about four thousand eight hundred (4,800) gallons.

Proposals for three (3) barrels and upward of this lot will be received.

LOT NO. 4—Consisting of sixty-three (63) barrels pure old Rye Whisky, originally inspected in February, 1865, containing about two thousand five hundred and twenty (2,520) gallons.

Proposals for two (2) barrels and upward of this lot will be received.

LOT No. 5.—Consisting of five (5) barrels pure Old Bourbon Whisky, originally inspected June, 1864, containing about (163) one hundred and sixty-three gallons.

Proposals for one (1) barrel and upward of this lot will be received.

The whisky was originally selected with great care, and is all pure and of prime quality. The rectified was designed for issue to troops in the field, and the Bourbon and Rye for sales to officers, and are equal if not superior to any whiskies now in the market; has all been regauged within the present month, and is in excellent order, packages being of the best quality.

Samples of the whisky can be seen and blank proposals can be obtained at the offices of the following-named officers of the Subsistence Department, viz:

Col. H. F. CLARKE, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S., New-York.
Brev. Brig.-Gen. THOS. WILSON, C. S., Baltimore, Md.
Major GEORGE BELL, C. S., Washington, D. C.
Capt. THOMAS C. SULLIVAN, C. S., Richmond, Va.
Capt. E. D. BRIGHAM, C. S., Boston, Mass.
Capt. J. B. WIGGINGS, C. S., Philadelphia, Pa.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any or all of the above lots, and to reject any proposals deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency within ten (10) days after notification of acceptance of bid and prior to delivery of the property.

A guaranty equal to one-half the amount proposed for must accompany the bid, signed by two (2) responsible parties.

When removing the whisky purchasers will provide their own transportation, and the government will load the vessels free of wharfage, dockage, or labor.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of their proposals. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Joseph Roberts, U. S. A., commanding at Fort Monroe, Va., or some other officer of rank, will be present at the opening of bids to represent absentees.

JAMES CURRY, Colonel and C. S. V.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF FRANCE.

Notice is hereby given, that besides the proposals for furnishing funds to the French Naval Division, and which will be received up to Sept. 30, proposals will be also received until Monday, Oct. 9, for furnishing, under contract, to said division,
First, Coals;
Second, Naval Stores;
and, up to Wednesday, Oct. 11, for furnishing
First, Soap and Tobacco;
Second, Fresh Victuals and Campaign Provisions.

Separate proposals will have to be made for each of the above articles, and deposited at this Consulate General.

The conditions to be complied with can be seen either at the Consulate General of France, No. 2 Bowling-green, or on board of the flag-ship *Themis*.

The Acting Consul-General of France,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1865. L. BOURG.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
No. 20 SOUTH-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 noon THURSDAY, Oct. 5, 1865, for the purchase of about ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY HEAD OF PRIME BEEF CATTLE, in lots of ten and upward.

These cattle are all in prime condition, having been on hand several months and fed daily with hay and corn, and are fully equal to any offered in market. So rare an opportunity for the purchase of extra fine beef is seldom found.

Proposals must state the number it is proposed to purchase, and the price per pound, gross.

The cattle to be weighed by the State Weigher on delivery, and the weights, as rendered by him, to be the standard by which the bills are to be settled.

Terms of sale cash in government funds. A deposit of fifty (50) per cent. to be made on notification of acceptance of bid, the balance to be paid when the cattle are delivered.

Successful bidders will be allowed ten days in which to remove their stock.

The cattle can be examined at any time from the date of this advertisement till Oct. 4, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. daily, at the United States Cattle Corral, adjoining the government hay scales on the Franklin road, near Baltimore.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids if they are deemed not advantageous to the United States.

The lots will be arranged numerically from Nos. 1 to 1,750, and the awards will be made in the same order, unless a particular lot may be designated in the bid. In no case will the skipping of numbers be allowed.

Proposals must be upon blank forms furnished at this office. Telegrams will not receive attention unless the same are prepaid.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Beef Cattle," sealed and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOMAS WILSON,
C. S. U. S. A.
W. H. PARKHURST, Captain and C. S.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 5, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., for the purchase of 776 gallons BOURBON and 4,875 gallons RECTIFIED WHISKY, now in store at Newbern, and 866 gallons RECTIFIED WHISKY, now in store at Morehead City.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part (not less than one barrel) of each of the above lots.

The right to reject all bids is reserved.

Samples can be seen by applying to Capt. W. L. Palmer, C. S., at Newbern, or Capt. G. W. Chandler, C. S., at Morehead City. Successful bidders will be required to remove the whisky before the 10th day of October. Terms, cash, on delivery, in government funds.

Proposals will have a copy of this advertisement attached and will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for the purchase of Whisky." J. W. BARRIGER,
Captain and C. S. U. S. A., Chief C. S., Dept. of N. C.

PROPOSALS

FOR SALE.
CHATTANOOGA ROLLING MILL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR AND GENERAL MANAGER
OF MILITARY RAILROADS U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1865.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept 13, 1865, to purchase the United States Military Railroad Rolling Mill at Chattanooga, Tenn., with the machinery, tools, buildings, fixtures and track connecting the rolling mill with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The mill and machinery constructed to re-roll railroad iron, are entirely new, and of the most improved character.

For full description and details of operation, capacity, &c., apply in person or by letter to T. W. YARDLEY, Superintendent, Chattanooga, Tenn.

All bids should be indorsed, "Proposals to Purchase Chattanooga Rolling Mill."

D. C. McCALLUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
Director and General Manager
Military Railroads U. S.

No satisfactory bid having been received under the recent advertisement for the sale of the Chattanooga Rolling Mill, the time for receiving bids is extended to the 5th of October, 1865, same hour.

D. C. McCALLUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
Director and General Manager
Military Railroads U. S.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 6, 1865,

at 11 o'clock A. M.,

at No. 15 State-st., New-York,

by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Agent—

— bales 4-4 Southern sheetings

— bales ¾ Southern sheetings.

— bales sheetings, stripe.

— bales Osnaburghs.

— bales drills.

— bales gray cloth.

— bales bags

18 bales yarn.

15 bales wool.

326 boxes clothing.

39 boxes socks.

219 rolls of leather.

60 flasks quicksilver

Goods can be examined and catalogues will be ready three days before the sale.

CLOSING SALES OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the month of October, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, TUESDAY of each week—100 horse each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Philadelphia, SATURDAY of each week—100 mules each day.
Harrisburgh, TUESDAY of each week—100 mules each day.
Harrisburgh, THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Reading, TUESDAY, Oct. 3—150 horses.
Greenburgh, FRIDAY, Oct. 13—150 horses.
Lancaster, THURSDAY, Oct. 19—150 horses.
Pittsburgh, THURSDAY, Oct. 26—150 horses.
Allentown, TUESDAY, Oct. 31—150 horses.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, TUESDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Wilmington, FRIDAY of each week—100 mules each day.

MISSOURI.
St. Louis, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10—150 mules each day.
St. Louis, Oct. 11, 12, 13 and 14—150 horses each day.
St. Louis, Oct. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31—150 mules each day.

GIESBORO, D. C.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.

No sales of mules will take place at
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The animals to be sold in October are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.

It is expected that at this series of sales all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmon Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:
Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomtive Engines, five (5) feet guage. five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.—Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, 1865, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 28 Liberty-st., between Nassau and William sts., a general assortment of household furniture, &c., consisting in part of rosewood and walnut suites in brocatel, reps and hair-cloth, marble-top tables, mirrors, reps and lace curtains, rosewood, walnut and enameled bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, oak buffet extension tables, voltaire chairs and rockers, paillasses, curled-hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, sheets, office desks and chairs, iron safe, (Lillie's patent,) fine velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stoves, &c. Catalogue early on morning of sale.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,
1,300 bales New-Orleans and Mobile
COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in bale at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNDERWRITER'S SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, 1865,
at 11 o'clock A. M.,
at the foot of Cherry-st., East River,
the following goods, saved from the fire at Coe's warehouses:
Hides, gunny-cloth, rags, hemp.
At Jackson's-slip—300 bales of cotton.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

Pursuant to a warrant of sale issued out of the United States District Court for the District of Vermont, I will sell at public auction, at the Custom-house in Berlington, in the said district, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, certain goods, wares and merchandise, to wit:
255 mink skins.
401 fitch skins.
30 bear skins.

Given under my hand at Chester, in said District of Vermont, this 23d day of September, A. D., 1865, and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.
H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 29, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
NEW CROP MALAGA RAISINS,
landing ex steamer *Etna*, consisting of
1,500 boxes Layers.
300 half-boxes Layers.
300 quarter-boxes Layers.
100 boxes Malaga Raisins.
Also,
400 boxes Layer Raisins.
70 boxes Layer Raisins.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms No. 91 Liberty-st.

EXECUTORS SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—GEORGE COOK will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 245 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the entire genteel furniture, including superb rosewood parlor suites of 10 pieces in maroon velvet, oak buffet, extension table, and 12 chairs, superb velvet carpets, oil-cloths, stair carpets, French pier mirror, chamber furniture, best feather beds and pillows, mattresses, stair carpets, rosewood pianoforte, kitchen furniture, by order of F. O. Taffers and A. C. Littell, Executors.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 80 VALUABLE lots, by order of Ellen M. Murray, executrix, and Bernard McCafferty, executor, of the estate of Peter Murray, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS, & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 14, 1865, at 12 o'clock M, at the Exchange Saleroom, No. 111 Broadway, about 80 valuable lots, situated on 11th-av., 76th, 77th, 78th and 92d sts., between the 9th and 11th avs. Further particulars hereafter.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., three light, platform-spring grocers' wagons, with shifting tops; two sets of double and three sets of single harness in good condition.

Also, one bay and one brown horse; also, one excellent saddle or road horse, warranted sound.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 117 9th-st., between Waverley-place and Broadway, household furniture, comprising medallion, velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets, parlor suites, bookcases, lace window curtains, paintings and engravings, extension dining tables, crockery, cutlery, dinner and tea sets, glassware, enameled chamber furniture, mahogany do., bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet crockery, oil-cloths, together with a general assortment of kitchen utensils. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on FRIDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 174 Hudson-st., by order of Capt. H. P. West, Provost-Marshal of Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts, furniture, consisting of two large iron safes, Wilder's patent, chairs, letter presses, book rests, two cases medical instruments, blank rack and various other articles connected with the office

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.

At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.
At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.
At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ in gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.
Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT AND COSTLY STATUARY, CARRARA MARBLE FIGURES AND GROUPS, ALABASTER VASES, &c., &c.,
Just imported from Italy by
F. ZANONI & CO., OF FLORENCE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 28, and FRIDAY, Sept. 29, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., the finest and most costly collection of Italian marble and alabaster statuary ever offered in this city, comprising in part 30 statuary Carrara marble figures and groups, executed in Florence and other parts of Italy by eminent living artists. Carrara marble groups and vases, for gardens; marble pedestals of various patterns and sizes, for busts or statues; Florentine mosaic tables, tazzos, &c., &c. About 50 new groups and figures of pure white Italian alabaster, including many of the most popular subjects, viz.; Highland Mary, Three Graces, Greek Slave, Dancing Girls of Canova, Birth of Venus, Shakespeare, Milton, &c., &c.; marble vases and card-receivers of all sizes, of Roman, Gothic, Grecian, Florentine and other ancient styles. Groups of animals, and a great variety of articles.

The goods will be on exhibition, with descriptive catalogues, on Tuesday, 26th, and Wednesday, 27th.

This collection is well worthy of the attention of all lovers of art, and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine it.

The goods can be packed to send safely to any part of the world. Sale positive.

J. E. HALSEY & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We will sell at Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 55 Beekman-st.
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, &c.,
in lots to suit city and country buyers.
ALSO,
113 cases Collins' C. S. Sledges,
6 cases Mill and Cut Saws,
500 pairs Skates,
500 dozen Grove & Son's Taper Files,
150 dozen Hall & Son's Files, assorted,
50 plates Saw Steel, &c.
ALSO,
CHINA AND GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, &c.,
comprising a desirable assortment.
Particulars in catalogue, ready early morning of sale
J. E. HALSEY & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 55 Beekman-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of MOSES TAYLOR, EDWARD BEMENT and PHILO C. CALHOUN, assignees of Morris Ketchum, the lot of land on the northwest corner of 5th-av. and 38th-st., being 26 feet 9 inches front on the avenue, and 100 feet deep on 38th-st., together with the adjoining lot on 38th-st., being 17 feet front on the street and 48 feet 9 inches deep, with the first-class four-story brown-stone front house thereon, being 29 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 117 feet deep on 38th-st. The house is wainscotted, with black walnut, from the first story to the attic, and is in every respect a first-class dwelling. Also the lot with the two-story brick building used as a stable on the northerly side of 39th-st., 120 feet west of Madison-av., 24 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. The stable is complete in every respect, containing stalls for six horses, cow, &c. The upper part is fitted up for a dwelling for a coachman and his family. Also the lot of land with the four-story English-basement house thereon on the northerly side of West 36th-st., 407 feet 6 inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of 5th-av. and West 36th-st., and known as No. 31 West 36th-st., being 18 feet 9 inches in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

These three parcels are believed to be free from all incumbrances except a life estate of Mary Munroe, in the 36th-st. property, and the inchoate right of dower of Mrs. Margaret Ketchum in all three parcels; which incumbrance, if not provided for before the day of sale, the purchaser must arrange for or take the premises subject to terms, 10 per cent., and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, and the remainder in cash, at No. 40 Exchange-place, (the office of the assignees,) on Nov. 20, at 12 M., at which time and place the usual Trustee's deed will be given. The furniture, which is all adapted to the house, now in the premises, corner of 5th-av. and 38th-st., may be taken by the purchaser at an appraisal, or if not so taken, it will be sold at the house on some day between Oct. 19 and Nov. 20, of which notice will be given hereafter. For cards of admission to the houses, which can be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 11 to 1 o'clock, apply to the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, carpets, mirrors, curtains, &c.; plated ware, china, crockery, glassware, &c.; also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., balance of stock of country store, comprising sugar-crusher, barrels and cans of oil, groceries, hardware, dry goods, &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

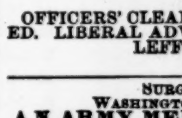
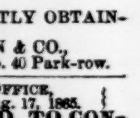
These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

ANNULAR (diamond) DRILL.

The Annular Drill Company of New-York are now prepared to furnish their machines to order, for all purposes of mining, tunneling, quarrying and rock blasting.

County and State rights for sale.

Subscriptions to a part of the working capital stock received at office of Riker & Co., No. 78 Broadway; Satterlee & Co., No. 70 Broadway; Morris & Wheelwright, No. 72 Beaver-st., or at office of the company, No. 10 Pine-st.
J. WALES, Treasurer.


NEW-YORK
COOKING ACADEMY
No. 896 Broadway,
Opens MONDAY, Oct. 2.


THE NEW VOLUME OF
THE
SUNDAY MAGAZINE,
Edited by
THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.,
COMMENCES ON OCT. 1.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 17, 1865.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. C. S. Tripler, Surgeon U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Brevet Major C. C. Lee, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of Assistant Surgeons for promotion.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications must be addressed to the Surgeon-General of the army, stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth; they must be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

If the applicant has been in the service, he will send the testimonial of the chief medical officer, under whom he has served, and if in service at the present time, the application must be sent through the Medical Director of the respective department.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are now twelve vacancies in the Medical Staff.
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-Gen. U. S. Army.

ANNALS OF A QUIET NEIGHBORHOOD.
By THE VICAR.
Will appear in THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)
Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. 4d. and 1s.
Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

JOURNAL OF A TOUR THROUGH PALESTINE.
By WILLIAM HANNA, D. D.
Will appear in THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country Cut this out.

NOTICE.—FARMERS AND BUSINESS MEN can get the plants, this Fall, that will yield $10,000 profit to an acre annually, with little expense. For information address, with postage stamp, O. R. DAHL, No. 165 Bowery, New-York.

TO GYMNASTS.—FOR SALE—A COMPLETE set of gymnastic apparatus, nearly new; will be sold at a sacrifice; can be seen on premises.
JOHN HAY, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

OUR FATHER'S BUSINESS; OR, INCENTIVES TO DO GOOD.
By THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.
Will appear in THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

TONGUES.—50 BOXES DUFFIELD'S CELEBRAted smoked tongues, for sale by
HOFFMAN & CO., Agents, 24 Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT AND ESTATE FOR SALE—Within fifteen miles of the city; a country-seat of unsurpassed beauty and elegance; ground about ninety acres; green-houses and attachments very large, and contain every variety of plants and flowers the climate will sustain. The grape-houses (of which there are several large ones) are of perfect and modern construction, and have every variety of foreign grapes and other fruits. Garden and fruit-yard are about four acres, in which are pears in great variety and many other fruits. Barns, stables, carriage-houses, sheds, ricks, cow and ox stalls, piggery, hennery, gas-house, &c., &c., are on an extensive scale, and perfectly hid from the mansion by dense foliage. The mansion is large, and has every modern convenience, viz.: gas, water throughout, furnace, &c., &c. The water is also fully distributed through all the out-buildings abundantly by steam-engine. The dwelling is hid from public view by hedges, large old trees, evergreens, &c., &c., approached through a handsome gateway and macadamized roads. The lawn and parterre are unsurpassed in the country, and have been laid out and are now under the care and charge of an English landscape gardener. The pastures and fields are in fine order and high cultivation, English style. This property is within easy drive of the city, and is hardly equaled as a gentleman's country or permanent residence in any country. The water view from the upper part of the mansion is extensive, probably twenty or thirty miles, and inland views equally fine. Price $100,000. For further and full details, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE country seat, with 125 acres of land, in Columbia County, 4½ miles east of the Hudson River Railroad depot at Oak Hill. The dwelling is large, and is complete for Summer or Winter use, and in perfect order; containing 18 to 20 rooms. The place is in the best condition and well fruited—the grounds mostly in grass. Lawn in front beautifully shaded. View of the Catskill Mountains on the east and inland very fine. Climate dry and healthy. The place is in the vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Johnson and Henry Livingston, and is a delightful residence for any party seeking retirement and a healthy and pleasant residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A MAGNIFICENTLY FINISHED FOUR-story high-stooped brown-stone front house for sale on South Oxford, between Lafayette and Dekalb avs., Brooklyn, fifth house from northwest corner of Lafayette-av., on west side; house 22x50, lot 100; black-walnut stairs, richly decorated in latest style; all modern improvements; Belgian pavements in street; fifteen minutes' ride by Fulton or Dekalb av. cars; price $18,500; a part on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises to THOS. FAGAN, owner.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON the east bank of the Hudson, 2½ miles north of Fishkill, and one mile south of Carthage Station, containing 43¾ acres, with extensive water front and fine view up and down the river. On the premises is a commodious house, built of brick, stuccoed, with French roof, having the usual conveniences of a first-class house; the outbuildings are mostly of brick, quite extensive and conveniently arranged. For further particulars apply to R. P. HART, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY PHILADELPHIA basement brown-stone front house and lot No 35 West 23d-st., with all of the modern improvements, in good repair, with possession this Fall; furniture can be purchased if desired.
Positively no admittance without an order. For permits and particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE LOW—One hour per New-Jersey Central Railroad; mile and a-half from depot; contains 62 acres cleared land, running stream and fish-pond; southern exposure; dwelling, coach-house with billiard-room, barns, ice-house, &c., new; great quantities of fruit and vines. For full particulars apply at STEINWAY & SONS, 14th-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT 12 acres, handsomely situated on the river, commanding one of the finest views between New-York and Albany; is capable of indefinite improvement, or would make a handsome place with moderate expense; it would accommodate four parties wishing to build together, there being four handsome sites for buildings. Apply to BENEDIOT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-Yrok.

A SUPERIOR AND HIGHLY CULTIVATED FARM of 100 acres; valuable fruit orchard; running water; fine two-story house; ample out-buildings; beautifully located; high ground; near depot; 14 miles in New-Jersey; for sale very cheap. Also, residences and farms, all sizes, prices and locations.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—TWO in Union-st., between Court and Smith; all modern improvements; price $7,000; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, No. 293. Also, two frame houses in Ryerson-st., filled in with brick; all modern improvements; 12 rooms in each house; price $4,500; terms easy. Apply at No. 152 Ryerson-st. P. WILLIAMS.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Possession 1st of November, or sooner; a four-story brick and brown-stone house in 16th-st., near Irving-place, completely furnished; it has a fine billiard-room, and one of Phelan's be t tables, and a fire-proof safe built in the dining-room wall. Price, $25,000.
BENJ. F. LEE, No. 103 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, [WITH OR WITHout the furniture, a very desirable residence, nearly new, delightfully located, with all modern conveniences; has stable, fine garden, choice fruit, &c. If not sold by Nov. 1, will be rented for 18 months, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to T. ASTLEY ATKINS, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT FLATBUSH, LONG ISLAND, A factory and lands, well located; the buildings are nearly new, and would answer well for a woolen mill; also steam-engine and other machinery.
For particulars inquire at No. 199 Water-st., corner of Fulton. JOHN A. STEINHÆUSER.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a first-class brown-stone front dwelling, convenient to ferries, in desirable location. Also, carpets and oil-cloths. Price low, and terms easy. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

CHOICE PLACES AT ORANGE, MILLBURN, Bloomfield, Cranefield, N. J., from 1 to 100 acres, within 20 miles from New-York, near depot; prices $3,000 to $12,000; also 100 farms for sale at prices to suit purchasers, by A. SERGEANT, No. 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, NEAR THE FERry, and in the best part of the city, a first-class brown-stone house, well built and in perfect order; price $18,000, with furniture. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE PROPERTY AT GRASSY POINT, on the Hudson River; lot, 100x185; three good dwellings, barn; beautiful place and prospect. For sale cheap, or will exchange for unimproved property.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, in West 23d-st., 25 feet front; will be sold with the furniture, and immediate possession given. Price $25,000. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT WITH ABOUT FOUR acres of land, handsomely laid out and well shaded, ten minutes' walk from depot, on high ground, at Elizabeth, New-Jersey; price $16,000. Address Box No. 149 Post-office, Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME BROWN-STONE high-stoop houses, now in course of erection, and will be completed in a few weeks; location near Central Park, in a fine row; price $15,500. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar house and lot, No. 57 35th-st., containing all the modern improvements, with immediate possession; price $16,000. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Price $40,000. Eligibly situated; 25x65 feet; brown-stone front; four stories and basement. Possession immediate. Apply to the principal, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AND farm, 100 acres, at Poughkeepsie, on very liberal terms. Also a fine one, 94 acres, at Tarrytown.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

MUST BE SOLD—COUNTRY STORE, FORTY-two acres, only $2,500; nice place, 16 acres, $2,000; houses in Rahway from $400 to $3,500.
JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, on 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price, $10,000. Apply to BAKER & CO., Broadway, corner of 45th-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIdences on Murray Hill with immediate possession. For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

LOTS ON THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH avs., above the Central Park, for sale by
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Terms easy. Apply to Mrs. PAXTON, Jersey City Post-office, N. J.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIdences, with immediate possession. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BUILDING, COVERing nine lots of ground, with a front on three streets, and a railroad running from the dock to and through it, admirably suited for storage or manufacturing purposes. Call on C. KELSEY, Union Stores, or No. 19 Strong-place, South Brooklyn. Also, a small one-story and basement building, with two lots.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OCCUPYING a three-story brick house in Brooklyn, within walking distance of all the ferries, would let to an acceptable party, without children, the second floor, water and gas, with privilege of washing in back basement; rent $25 per month, in advance. Address S., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house on 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all of the furniture, (with the exception of the parlor furniture,) to be rented from Oct. 15 to April 15, to a private family only. Apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, A THREE-story and basement brick house, 40x40, at Inswood, Tubby Hook; contains about 15 rooms, with 200 feet water front. Will be rented till May 1.
For particulars and permits apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—NO. 12 and No. 58 9th-st., to small private families only. Rent $400 per month. For permit to see apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT TARRYTOWN, for the Winter, a large house, barn and carriage-house, convenient to cars; will rent or sell. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—LOFTS OF STORE NO. 40 CORTlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel, first location for business. Apply to WM. H. WELLS, on premises, up stairs.

TO RENT—IN FAIRFIELD, CONN., A COMpletely furnished house, with stable, horse, carriage and cow. Rent $85 per month. Apply to J. YEOMAN, No. 188 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT TARRYtown, for eight months, to a small family. Possession immediately. Inquire of J. ROMER, No. 174 West-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, No. 220 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—CHOICE SUITES OF furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for housekeeping for a family of four adults, in a house containing modern improvements, situated between 3d and 20th sts., 1st and 8th avs.; best of reference given. Address, with full particulars, M. W. F., Station D, Bible House.

EXCHANGE FOR HOUSE IN THE CITY, farm or small place, first-class saleable merchandise, suitable for any market; will pay portion money. W. H. WELLS, No. 40 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

OFFICE WANTED, FURNISHED, FOR a physician, in a good location, and at moderate rent. Address, stating price, &c., Box No. 1,707 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD SIZED FURNISHED house, from November to May, for private family, between 4th and 7th avs. and 14th and 38th sts. Address W. M., No. 256 Front-st.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE wanted by a private family (one child only,) till May 1. Address Box No. 3,429 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING ON 49th-st., near 6th-av., will rent a handsome front parlor and large, airy bed-room, with first-class board; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address F. A. M., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND two ladies, for the Winter, in a pleasant part of the city; private family preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, which must be low, R. W., Box No. 398 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, TWO gentleman, two children and nurse in a central locality; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, R. I., Box No. 2,896 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, his wife and daughter, above Washington-place, in a private family, without children; references given and required. Address Box No. 1,585 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR A YOUNG LADY, in a strictly private family; price not to exceed $50 per month; best of references required and given. Address D. H. B. D., Box No. 4,421 Post-office.

FOR A PARLOR AND TWO SMALL BED-rooms, with breakfast, two single gentlemen will pay $20 per week. Situation must be between 4th and 23d sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address P., Box No. 5,084 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER AND BOARDING wanted in a private family, 1½ hours' ride by rail from this city; a small family to board where the lady would be willing to be housekeeper as part pay for board of her family; first-class reference will be given and required. Address E., Box No. 181 *Times* Office, for two days, stating number of family, &c.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR A GENtleman, wife and daughter, 15 years old, with board, in a respectable family; east side preferred. Address, with particulars, to J. C. D., No. 345 2d-av., corner of 20th-st., for two days.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD ON REASONABLE terms in a private family, occupying a fine residence, with ample grounds and plenty of fruit, near Peekskill; 10 trains daily each way. Address HORTON, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET—ONE DOOR east of 5th-av.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor, three rooms, with bath-basins and water-closet, will be let until May to a first-class family, with private table only.

BOARD IN PEEKSKILL.—FIRST-CLASS board, at a moderate price, may be obtained in Peekskill, five minutes' walk from the depot. Address Box No. 2,706 Post-office.

ROOM WITH BOARD WANTED BY two young men in the vicinity of Astor-place. Address, stating terms and location, W., care of Davis, Collamore & Co., No. 479 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BOARD IN ORANGE, ELIZABETH or Brooklyn, for a gentleman with a small family; would need two or three rooms on same floor. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 1,148 New-York Post-office.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE A choice of pleasant rooms in a private house, with bath, gas, &c.; unexceptionable references exchanged. Apply at No. 140 West 16th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING ON 5TH-AV. will dispose of a richly-furnished parlor and few bedrooms; table and accommodations first-class. Apply at drug-store, corner Broadway and 28th-st.

NO. 55 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Three rooms on upper floor to let, with board. References required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO LARGE PLEASant rooms on the second floor; also, a hall bedroom at No. 16 East 18th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET pleasant rooms on second floor, with board; location desirable. Call at No. 331 32d-st., near 8th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment, in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First.* That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOHN K. HACKETT, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number eighty-two Nassau-st., (room number 37,) in this city, on or before the eighteenth day of October, 1865; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said eighteenth day of October, 1865, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at eleven o'clock A. M. *Second.* That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the thirty-first day of October, 1865. *Third.* That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land lying and being on Ninetieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, and between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Ninetieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and *Fourth.* That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of November, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1865.
JOHN K. HACKETT, GEORGE WILKES, WILLIAM CAULDWELL, } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-third-street from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby given notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First.* That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Joseph C. Skaden, Esq., our chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (room No. 37) in this city, on or before the eighteenth day of October, 1865; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of October, 1865, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at eleven o'clock A. M. *Second.* That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us, in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the thirty-first day of October, 1865. *Third.* That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-third-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-third-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and *Fourth.* That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of November, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
Dated NEW-YORK, September 14, 1865.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN, BENJAMIN GALBRAITH, JOSEPH N. BARNES. } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:
We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and at our office, No. 83 Nassau-st., (Room No. 20,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 13, 1865.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, HENRY L. HOGUET, } Commissioners.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ALFRED MARCHER, late of the Town of Morrisania, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January, A. D., 1866.
DATED this 3d day of July, A. D., 1865.
WILLIAM S. CARMAN, EMILY R. MARCHER, } Executors.
Jy7-law6mF.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN STAGE NO. 14, WHITE PAINTED, with black letters, a YELLOW ENVELOPE with some papers and certificates of no value to any person except the owner of the same. The finder will confer a great favor by leaving them with L. W. TINELLI, No. 6 City Hall-place.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON.......3,204 tons.......900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.......3,204 tons.......900-horse power
EUROPE.......3,204 tons.......900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.......(Nearly ready).......1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.......(Building).......Great power.
PEREIRE.......(Building).......Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS.......(Building).......Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE...A. BOCANDI.......FRIDAY.......Oct. 13
EUROPE.......A. DUCHESNE.......FRIDAY.......Nov. 10
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGAtion Company's steamer ERIN, GRACE, Master, for Liverpool, will sail from the company's wharf, Pier No. 47, North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 12 M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ A. M.
WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND	3,430	Trapp.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Hall.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
QUEEN.......SATURDAY, Sept. 16
HELVETIA.......SATURDAY, Sept. 23
ERIN.......SATURDAY, Sept. 30
VIRGINIA.......SATURDAY, Oct. 7
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct 4.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 25.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 1.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.......65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
KANGAROO.......WEDNESDAY.......Sept. 26
CITY OF BOSTON.......SATURDAY.......Sept. 30
CITY OF CORK.......WEDNESDAY.......Oct. 4
ETNA.......SATURDAY.......Oct. 7
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.......$90 | Steerage.......$30
First Cabin to London.......95 | Steerage to London.......33
First Cabin to Paris.......105 | Steerage to Paris.......40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
BRITANNIA.......SATURDAY, Oct. 7
CALEDONIA.......SATURDAY, Oct. 21
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON—THE SPLENDID BRITish iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. E. DIXON, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 12. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, October 7th, SATURDAY, November 4th.
Passage money to Nassau.......$45
Passage money to Havana.......50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
☞ No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave Oct. 12.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, via Isthmus of Panama.
LOWER PASSAGE RATES, COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.
The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Oct. 2.......NEW-YORK.......TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with COLORADO.)
Oct. 16.......OCEAN QUEEN.......SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The favorite steamship
ALHAMBRA, R. B. BENSON, Commander,
is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Sept. 30.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
The splendid A 1 steamship WILLIAM P. CLYDE, JAMES S. ROBBINS, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st., and will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 28, at 4 o'clock P. M. Superior accommodations for passengers. Goods forwarded to Fayetteville and all interior places by BRADLEY & WOEHLER, Agents at Wilmington.
For freight or passage, apply to PIERSON & COLLINS, No. 77 South-st., or to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
The elegant and fast steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at Pier No. 37 North River, and will leave as above on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class steamship
COMMANDER, Capt. TERRY,
will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on FRIDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship OREOLE, Captain KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW and staunch side-wheel steamship CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 900 tons burden, DAVID P. DAVIS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 16 East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4½ o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY & NEPHEW, Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, and the NORTHERN LIGHT, WM. WEIR, Commander, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The R. R. CUYLER follows WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, OCT. 5.—Side-wheel steamer ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $50 | SECOND CABIN PASSAGE, $28
Passenger accommodations superior, and well ventilated. Freight at very low rates, having large cargo space. For passage or freight apply to the COASTWISE COMPANY, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.
Steamers PHILADELPHIA and FLAG follow 14th and 25th inst.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The new steamships
GULF CITY.......Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM.......Capt. ——— ———.
VICKSBURGH.......Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
KALORAMA.......Capt. JOSEPH DENTY.
E. C. KNIGHT.......Capt. S. MORRIS.
GENERAL CUSTER.......Capt. C. C. ROSE.
Landing their cargoes at the wharf at Mobile, without lighterage.
The fast steamship
GULF STREAM
Will receive cargo on
TUESDAY, SEPT. 26,
At Pier No. 20, E. R., and sail
SATURDAY, SEPT. 30,
At 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.
THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting with all steamboats and railroads for the interior.
STEAMSHIPS.
HUNTER.......M. L. ROGERS, Commander.
LEO.......F. A. MERRILL, Commander.
PERIT.......E. A. DELANOY, Commander.
CHASE.......W. D. ROGERS, Commander.
The new and first-class steamship
PERIT
will leave Pier No. 11, North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 3 P. M.
The entirely new steamship LEO will sail as above, on THURSDAY, Oct. 5.
Freight received daily on covered pier, and promptly forwarded.
For freight or passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-WEEKLY,
connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The new and elegant steamships
ARIADNE, Capt. CRARY;
RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER;
VARUNA, Capt. WHITEHURST;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER,
will leave Pier No. 37 North River every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.
Steamship GEN. SEDGWICK leaves SATURDAY, Sept. 30.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
Connecting with Railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships:
NEVADA.......CARPENTER, Commander.
IDAHO.......CROWELL, Commander.
AMERICA.......LINDT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION.......GREENMAN, Commander.
THE
NEVADA
will leave Pier No. 45 North River, three piers above Canal-st., SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.
The IDAHO will follow WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.
The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,
taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.
At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.
Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.
Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.
Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after Sept. 23, 1865, trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M., and 5 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., and 5:40 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.
To capitalists desirous of embarking in the brewing business, have a chance of purchasing a brewery in one of the Western States.
The proprietor, having made a handsome fortune in a few years, will be willing to sell out at any time, and impart a general knowledge of producing the best grades of malt liquors, which has brought the highest prices known in the American markets for the past ten years.
The Mash Tun is in full work at 200 bushels per day, and a malt-house adjoining equal to its acquirements.
All particulars known on application to G. W. C., Box No. 656 Post-office, Detroit, Mich.
N. B.—To prevent trouble, no one need apply who cannot control a capital of $40,000 or $50,000.

WANTED—TWENTY BUSINESS MEN, WITH $500 to $10,000, in the manufacture of Prof. Johnson's fertilizer; more than doubling the former crops, and vegetates twenty to thirty days earlier. Call on
J. T. JOHNSON,
12 to 2 o'clock, at Claremont Hotel;
or address, with postage stamp, for circular,
South Corinth, Saratoga County, N. Y.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—I WANT A GENtleman with the above amount as partner. I am in the general shipping and commission business, and wishing to extend it South and Southwest, I will offer good inducements. Address EXTENSION, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

AN ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF 30 YEARS successful business with the South, desire to treat with a party or parties, possessing capital, for the succession of their business. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, & CO., No. 29 Barclay-st.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN OF large experience and some cash capital, desires to connect himself with a business of undoubted reputation. Address COMMERCE, Box No. 143 Post-office, Brooklyn.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—ONE HUNdred local monopolies to the right men; also two capitalists for manufacturing. VAN GOOSBEEK BROS. Principals, No. 421 Broadway.

HORSE, WAGON AND STORE FOR sale, No. 324 10th-av. Price $175.

FOR SALE—PEW NO. 19 IN THE CHURCH OF the Incarnation, (Rev. Dr. Montgomery's,) Madison-av. Inquire of the sexton.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½.
A grand military drama, entitled
ROLL OF THE DRUM,
a story of the French Revolution.
INFANT RAVEL, AGED 2 1-2 YEARS.
MME. MARIE MACARTE, IN BRILLIANT ACTS.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
OVER 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
THE IDENTICAL LINCOLN LOG-CABIN built by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in Macon County, Illinois, in 1830, and in which he resided for two years.
THREE of the TALLEST GIANTS in the world,
THE LARGEST FAT WOMAN LIVING,
AND PRETTIEST CIRCASSIAN GIRL EVER SEEN.
BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS,
TWO STEAM GLASS ENGINES in motion.
Prof. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
THREE-HORNED BULL.
GREAT BULL-FROG SHOW.
BULL-FROG DANCE.......MASTER TIMOTHY
Cosmoramas, Stereoscopticons, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Mammoth Turtle, &c.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.
MONDAY, Oct. 2—First appearance of Miss SALLIE PARTINGTON, the charming and brilliant comedienne, danseuse and vocalist.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY will appear at the
SECOND GRAND MATINEE,
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

WINTER GARDEN.
THE INIMITABLE COMEDIAN,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
EVERY EVENING.
FRIDAY, Sept. 29,
LAST NIGHT OF THE UNPRECEDENTED RUN
LAST NIGHT OF THE UNPRECEDENTED RUN
OF THE
GREAT LAUGHING BILL,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
AND
TOODLES.
TOODLES.
Mr. CLARKE.......as.......Toodles and De Boots
which will be withdrawn in the full tide of popular favor, and on
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30,
First representation at this theatre, and first time in New-York in several years, of Tom Taylor's world-renowned comedy of sentiment, fun and frolic, called
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
WITH
MR. J. S. CLARKE
as
ASA TRENCHARD.
New Scenery, by Witham; new and beautiful Furniture and Appointments and a fine distribution of the characters.
MR. JOHN DYOTT
(first appearance this season,)
as
ABEL MURCOTT.
MR. CHARLES PETERS
as
BINNEY, THE BUTLER
(originally acted by him.)
MR. W. S. ANDREWS
as
LORD DUNDREARY,
(successfully performed by him in many of our principal cities.)
MISS ROSE EYTINGE
as
FLORENCE TRENCHARD.
MRS. C. WALCOT, Jr.,
as
MARY MEREDITH.
MISS MARY CARR
AS
MRS. MOUNTCHESSINGTON.
SATURDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIS EVENING, WILL BE PRESENTED
A NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA,
BY
TOM TAYLOR, Esq.,
(Author of "Still Waters Run Deep," "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," "Our American Cousin," &c.,) entitled
THE SERF,
produced with new scenery, dresses, appointments, incidental music, and a cast of great strength and completeness, [Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Holland, Mr. Norton, Mr. Williamson, Mr. George Browne, Mr. Pope, Mr. Ward, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ione Burke, Miss Mary Barrett, appearing in the distribution.
SATURDAY (first time) the DOUBLE GALLANT, by Colley Cibber, with a SPLENDID CAST and NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
MONDAY.......The DOUBLE GALLANT
THURSDAY.......The SERF
A new drama and a new five-act comedy are also in active preparation.
Doors open 7¼; begins at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Reserved seats for the opera; also seats for Niblo's Garden, can be had at No. 677½ Broadway.

MLLE. PAREPA—IRVING HALL.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
THIS (Friday,) EVENING, Sept. 29, at 8 o'clock.
MLLE. PAREPA,
whose triumphant success has been confirmed by the most critical audiences ever assembled in a place of amusement, will introduce many new pieces, and be assisted by
MR. ED. DANNREUTHER,
the successful American Pianist,
HERR CARL ROSA, Kappelmeister and Solo Violinist.
MR. THEODORE THOMAS, with his Grand Orchestra.
For reserved seats, apply at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell's, No. 5 Wall-st.; Schubert's, No. 820 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.
NOTICE.—MLLE. PAREPA will make her first appearance on Wednesday, Oct. 4, at Music Hall, Boston.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE SIX LAST PERFORMANCES.
HERRMANN, PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
Mr. HERRMANN has the honor to announce that he will give a farewell series of his celebrated
NECROMANTIC EASTERN DELUSIONS
on the following evenings:
THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 28 and 30.
THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 5 and 7.
THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 12 and 14.
Mr. HERRMANN begs to assure his friends and the public that, having made arrangements to visit Havana and Mexico, the above-mentioned are the only entertainments he can give previous to his departure.
The programme will be varied each evening, and will comprise twelve of the best tricks of his repertoire.
THE ORCHESTRA OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.
Admission 75 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Family Circle 50 cents. Private Boxes from $6 to $12. The sale of tickets will commence on Thursday, Sept. 7, at the Academy of Music and at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's, No. 543 Broadway, and Root & Anthony, No. 21 Nassau-st.

GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Held daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the
ARMORY ON 14TH-ST., near 6th-av., N. Y.
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF INVENTIONS,
MACHINERY IN MOTION,
MANUFACTURES,
PAINTINGS, FRUITS, FLOWERS, &c.
Dodworth's 22d regiment band engaged.

No. 807 Broadway.
GRAND EXHIBITION
of the VICTORIA REGIA
open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SECOND RAVEL MATINEE AT NIBLO'S,
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
A NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE ARRANGEMENT FOR BOSTON AND EASTERN TRAVEL BY THE
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot. First train from Groton at 2 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all trains East and North. Second express train at 4 A. M., stopping only at Kingston, Providence and Mansfield, arriving in Boston at 7½ A. M., giving passengers undisturbed sleep. Third accommodation train at 7¼ A. M., arriving in Boston at 12:45. Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR SAUGERTIES.
Landing at Rhinebeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. JOHN OSTERHOUDT, will leave New-York from the foot of Franklin-st., for Saugerties, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock, and MONDAY at 3 o'clock P. M.
Landing Mondays also at Newburgh, Low Point, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie.
Passage 50 cents to Rhinebeck and all landings below.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt. Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad. Fare 50 cents.

PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION LINE OF STEAMERS FOR BOSTON—Fare $3; to Providence and Newport, $1 50, from Chambers-st. Pier, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR.......MAX MARETZEK.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8,
(THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,)
will be produced Donizetti's grand opera in three acts,
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
with an unusually complete cast, including
MME. CAROZZI ZUCCHI,
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
(Her first appearance in four years.)
SIG. E. IRFRE,
SIG. ANTONUCCI,
SIG. LORINI,
SIG. BARILLI,
SIG. DUBREUL.
CONDUCTOR.......SIG. TORIANI.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 30, at 1 o'clock,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE.
FAUST,
with the same great cast as performed on the opening night.
MONDAY, Oct. 2,
IONE;
OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
First appearance in America of the new Prima Donna,
MLLE. ENRICHETTA BOSISIO.
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.
Reappearance of the favorite tenor,
SIGNOR MAZZOLENI.
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the regular ticket-offices, viz.: the box-office of the Academy; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 543 Broadway, and Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA—MATINEE.
DIRECTOR.......MAX MARETZEK.
To-morrow, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 30, at 1,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE,
when will be presented Gounod's popular opera,
FAUST,
with the same complete cast as performed on the opening night, including
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Mlle. GEBELE, Mlle. FICHER.
Signor E. IRFRE,
Signor BELLINI,
Signor ANTONUCCI.
ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR ONLY TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets may now be obtained at the regular ticket-offices; also at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 396 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7¼. Begins at 7¾.
Lessee and Manager.......WM. WHEATLEY.
OVERFLOWING AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES
to witness the matchless and unapproachable
RAVELS
AND FULL COMPANY,
GABRIEL RAVEL,
ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA
AND THE CELEBRATED MARTINETTI FAMILY,
Six in number.
SECOND WEEK
OF THEIR LIMITED ENGAGEMENT.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1865,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE
MAGIC TRUMPET.
THE TRIO OF COMICALITY,
GABRIEL RAVEL,
ANTOINE RAVEL
And YOUNG AMERICA.
AS THE
DANDY,
CLOWN
And HARLEQUIN.
Second representation of the
NEW DIVERTISSEMENT,
Received last evening with the utmost approbation, with Mlle. Vaudris, Marzetti, Mons. Van Hamme, Mathieu.
YOUNG AMERICA
in a favorite
HUNGARIAN PAS.
GRACEFUL AND CLASSICAL GROUPINGS,
BY PHILLIPE, JULIAN AND PAUL MARTINETTI.
Mr. and Mrs. GOMERSAL and the Dramatic Company in a comic prelude.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 2 P. M.
SECOND RAVEL MATINEE.
A VARIETY BILL.
SATURDAY NIGHT,
FOUR ENTERTAINMENTS.
embracing the strength of the
GREAT RAVEL COMPANY.
In active preparation—BIANCO.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1; family circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 30 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SECOND RAVEL MATINEE.
To-morrow, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 P. M.
YOUNG AMERICA
IN HIS INIMITABLE PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats 75 cents. Orchestra chairs $1.
THIS EVENING,
THE GREAT MILITARY DRAMA
entitled
THE FRENCH SPY,
OR
THE FALL OF ALGIERS,
expressly written for
MADAME CELESTE,
and in which she will assume
HER ORIGINAL CHARACTERS OF
MATHILDE, HENRI AND HAMET.
ACT I.—SURPRISE OF THE OUTPOST.
ACT II.—CAPTURE OF THE SPY.
ACT III.—FALL OF ALGIERS.
To commence with a Farce.
A MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Doors open at 1; curtain rises at 2 o'clock.
CELESTE AS "THE FRENCH SPY."
Seats secured six days in advance.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON.......BEGINS AT 8
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.
Director of Amusements.......Mr. N. AUSTIN.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEES
ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 2½.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE
MOST BRILLIANT ARRAY OF ARTISTIC TALENT,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC,
ACROBATIC and PANTOMIMIC,
EVER PRESENTED IN NEW-YORK.
SUPERB STUD OF HORSES.
UNEXAMPLED TRIUMPH
of the marvelous equestrian and matchless tight rope performer,
EL NINO EDDIE,
THE CHILD WONDER OF THE WORLD,
whose performances elicit the most profound wonderment and unqualified delight.
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.
EVERY EVENING, EVERY EVENING,
THE GRAND BALLET PANTOMIME,
THE MAGIC STATUE;
OR, THE SCULPTOR'S STRATAGEM,
in which the entire company will appear.
Prices of Admission—Boxes and Dress Circle, 50 cents; children half price; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Box Office open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
GABRIEL RAVEL
in a favorite character at the
SECOND RAVEL MATINEE,
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON NEXT, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

AN HOUR PREVIOUS TO THE DETACHED Balloon Voyage, Mr. HARRY LESLIE, celebrated for his daring feats upon the tight-rope, will perform several of his most remarkable and thrilling acts upon a trapeze suspended from the balloon, the "United States," having been chartered by Mr. Leslie for this especial purpose.

THE FIFTH GRAND DETACHED BALLOON VOYAGE will be made by Prof. LOWE, with the air ship UNITED STATES, from his Aeronautic Amphitheatre, Central Park, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock. Early application should be made by those desirous of accompanying him, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, or at the Amphitheatre. Cable ascensions by day and night.

FINE ARTS.

THE SPECIMEN COPY OF PHILP & SOLOMON'S magnificent work, "Rays of Sunlight from South America," price $100, is on view daily, from 2 to 4, at No. 200 Broadway, Room No. 20. Subscription list now open.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on MONDAY, THURSDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS, commencing Oct. 2.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, commencing Oct. 3. Afternoon for children. Evening for gentlemen. Primary Class in Brooklyn, under the instructions of Mr. F. DODWORTH, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and SATURDAY MORNING. For terms, &c., send for circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.
Everett Rooms, corner 34th-st. and Broadway, will open on SATURDAY, Oct. 7. Circulars may be had of E. D. Lawrence, No. 1,296 Broadway.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., open WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies at 2; children at 4 P. M. Evening classes at 8.
I shall introduce to my pupils the present season, the *German Cotillon* and the *Quadrille Français*, as danced in my presence the past Summer at Paris and Dieppe.
Having had the honor to be elected corresponding member of the *Société Académique des Proffesseurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Théâtre Impérial de l'Opera*, all new dances emanating from the society will be forwarded to me as soon as produced.

A. DODWORTH'S FORMER PATRONS are respectfully informed that no circulars have been sent this season, and that he will be at No. 212 5th-av. every day this week, from 10 to 12 A. M., to receive those who would like to see him in relation to his classes.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S PRIVATE Dancing Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway, now open every day for ladies, gentlemen and children. Six dances taught perfectly in six lessons.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

TONTINE HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN—Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, New-York; newly furnished; rooms by the day or week. Open day and night.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—TEACHERS' DESKS and chairs, tables, bank and office desks, &c., lecture-room and school settees. All other kinds of school material. ROBT. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

THE 15TH WARD MALPRACTICE MURDER.

CAPT. MILLS FINDS THE BODY AT SAUGERTIES.

It is Brought Hither and Last Evening Sent Back.

Inquest by Coroner Wildey at the Wooster-street Police Station.

Interesting Deposition of Jas. J. Hicks, the Husband.

DR. GRINDLE DISCHARGED.

Having learned, on Wednesday, that a corpse had been suspiciously taken from No. 160 Laurens-street, and by the Hudson River Railroad out of the city, probably to be interred at Tivoli, Capt. NATHANIEL R. MILLS, bearing a warrant from Coroner WILDEY, took the 6 o'clock train for that town, with authority from the managers of the Hudson River Railroad to use their telegraph, and stop the train at Tivoli—the 6 o'clock train usually passing through that town without stopping. Capt. MILLS ascertained that the corpse was to be taken to an interior town, but knew not whither, and as he feared that it might be removed from the train at some point south of Tivoli, he consulted the telegraph operators at Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck, and learned that the body had crossed the Hudson to Saugerties at about 6 o'clock. He arrived at Tivoli at 10 o'clock and was rowed across to Saugerties, reaching that town after the undertaker had retired. But observing, opposite the undertaker's, a light and three women at the door, the Captain accosted them, asking when the funeral was to take place, and was informed that 10 o'clock on Thursday morning was the hour; he requested them to show him the corpse, and inquired whether Mr. HICKS was there; upon which he was shown in and introduced to Mr. HICKS. With Mr. HICKS he sat up with the corpse on Wednesday night, and yesterday returned to the city, bringing the corpse, Mr. HICKS, and Miss FANNY GRAY, a young woman who accompanied the husband and body to Saugerties on Wednesday. The body was taken to the Wooster-street Police-station, last evening, and after a post-mortem examination had been made by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., and the testimony of Mr. HICKS had been recorded, the Coroner dismissed him, and he went with the corpse back to Saugerties. The testimony which was taken last evening was as follows:

James J. Hicks, of Middletown, N. Y., sworn: Deceased was my wife; I had been acquainted with her about eighteen months; about two months after I first made her acquaintance I visited her with the intention of making her my wife; last Fall I made an engagement of marriage with her, and some time after that I became very intimate with her; about two months ago I ascertained that she was *enceinte;* she made no proposition to have the child removed, and I had no idea that she had such intention; we expected to be married in less than a month, and had all our preparations made for that event; two weeks previous to either last Tuesday or Wednesday, she left her boarding-place, with the intention of going to Saugerties by the way of New-York; she spoke of getting rid of her child if she could do it without harming herself, but did not say what course she intended to pursue; on the Wednesday following the day when she left, I received a letter from Dr. Grindle, saying that deceased was quite sick, and wanted me to come down immediately; the letter did not intimate what ailed her; I telegraphed at once that if it was positively necessary I would go down, but that it was almost impossible for me to leave at that time; the following day I received a telegram stating that she was better, and that I need not come; the following Saturday I came to this city and saw deceased at Dr. Grindle's house; she was then in bed, and looked pale; she told me that she had had a miscarriage, and said that it had been brought on by riding in a stage in Broadway, and not by instruments or medicines; I thought that she dissembled, but she persisted in saying that her statement was true; I left Dr. Grindle's at about four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, for my home; the next I heard of deceased was on last Tuesday, when I received a telegram marked "G," requesting me to come down immediately; I started on the next train, which left Middletown at about noon; I arrived in New-York between four and five o'clock, and went to Grindle's; I saw Mrs. Grindle, and asked to be taken to deceased's room; Mrs. Grindle said that she had been moved, and took me to No. 160 Wooster-street; I say deceased there, on the second floor, in bed; she seemed very low, but rallied when I came in; we had some conversation together at that time, when she repeated her former statement in explanation of the cause of her miscarriage; she said: "Oh, my poor mother! If I had only been married I should not mind dying;" I sent for a clergyman, and we were married, in presence of two witnesses; I made arrangements with an undertaker to have the body taken to Woodstock to be buried; I did not consider it necessary to have a Coroner called; no one said anything about a Coroner's inquest being necessary.

Fanny Gray, of No. 149 Thompson-street, sworn—I was acquainted with Mrs. Rolf; on Tuesday last she came to my house at 11 o'clock, and wanted me to go to her house, as a woman was there very sick; I went, and saw deceased in bed; she was one of Dr. Grindle's patients, and had been brought there the night previous by Mrs. Grindle; she had sent for a physician; he came at about 12½ o'clock, and said that she had inflammation of the bowels, and that there was no hope of her living; I remained at the place all night; between four and five in the afternoon Mr. Hicks came; deceased and he were left alone, and shortly afterward he proposed that a minister should be summoned; the clergyman came and married them in my presence; I knew nothing at all about her having had a miscarriage; while she was dying she requested me to stand by her husband in his trouble; I went with the body to Saugerties, and came thence with Capt. Mills and Mr. Hicks.

Dr. Wooster Beach, Jr., sworn—I have made a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased; the body was in the first stage of decomposition; the neck and groin being of a blue color from its effects; rigor mortis was but slightly marked; there were marks of leech-bites and blisters on the abdomen; within the body evidences of peritonitis were visible, more particularly in the lower part of the abdomen; there was a large amount of partially organized fibrine covering the intestines and glueing them together; inspection of the uterus showed it to be about four inches in length and three in width; externally there were shreds of false membrane adhering to it, but it was scarcely redder than naturally; its internal surface showed marks of a placental attachment, where there was considerable redness; the rest of the surface was pale; around the mouth of the uterus there was much congestion and redness; there were no abrasions on its surface, nor was there any indications of violence to the part; the uterus had contained a fœtus of about three months growth, and had recently been delivered of its contents; the peritonitis was in consequence of the irritation to the uterus, and was the cause of death; I think that the miscarriage occurred within a fortnight; I cannot determine whether the miscarriage was from accident or by instrumental operations.

Anna Ryan, of No. 6 Amity-place, sworn—I am a servant in the employ of Dr. Grindle; I work in the kitchen, and know nothing of the transactions up stairs; have been about four years in Dr. Grindle's employ; the servants cook for about a dozen persons; the doctor has at present two female patients; I think that they are at the house to be confined; I sleep on the parlor floor, on the first story; the boarders are kept up stairs, and I know nothing of them; never see them; I never see any slops removed from the house; I know nothing of the death of deceased.

Dr. Wooster Beach, Jr., sworn—At about six o'clock on Wednesday evening I accompanied Coroner Wildey to No. 6 Amity-place, and under his direction searched the house and conversed with the patients—four in number—and represented myself as an assistant to Dr. Grindle; they told me that they intended to remain there until they were confined; the surgical instruments that were found in the house were such as are used in uterine operations, but there was nothing beside to indicate that the doctor transacted any other than a legitimate business.

The testimony of MARY JULIA ROLF, Dr. EDWARD FIELDS, and SAMUEL H. BENEDICT, Jr., having been read from yesterday morning's TIMES, and it being evident that no further material testimony could be elicited, the jury, satisfied that if Dr. GRINDLE had been guilty of malpractice he had covered his tracks beyond the possibility of discovery, rendered a verdict as follows:

"We find that LUCINDA SAGENDORF HICKS came to her death by peritonitis, the result of miscarriage; but whether from any surgical operation or from medicines or other causes there is no positive evidence to show. Inasmuch as the deceased is admitted to have been led to Dr. GRINDLE's house by an advertisement in the newspapers, we denounce the publication of such advertisements as tending to an increase of crime. We censure Dr. EDWARD FIELDS for not stating the indirect cause of death in giving a burial certificate to the undertaker, according to the requirements of the law."

Under this verdict, the coroner was compelled to release Dr. GRINDLE, and this he did, remarking that while the jury and himself believed him guilty, they could find no evidence upon which to hold him. The Coroner admonished Dr. GRINDLE, and he departed without uttering a syllable.

Mr. JAMES J. HICKS, who is superintendent of the Ogden House at Middletown, N. Y., became acquainted with Miss LUCINDA SAGENDORF, in Middletown, where she was employed in a carpet-bag manufactory, about two years ago. The history of the young woman since that time appears in the foregoing testimony. Her father and step-mother dwell in Woodstock, Ulster County, where her remains are to be interred. She was 21 years of age.

Mrs. Windle's Lecture at Dr. Chapin's Church.

Last evening a select audience assembled in Dr. Chapin's Church to hear Mrs. C. F. WINDLE's lecture for the advancement of the late Mrs. FARNHAM's novel theory of Woman. Mrs. WINDLE proved herself a graceful speaker, and the lecture was well written, although somewhat dogmatic. The theory upon which she based her lecture was the introduction of woman to new and momentous relations in the Divine plan of human progress. She claimed the grand natural truth that woman was capable of a still higher sphere, by proper culture, than that which she had already attained, and the theory of Mrs. FARNHAM was that the human mind was capable of a grander exaltation than was at present dreamed of by philosophers. The improvement thus set forth could only be produced by natural means, newly discovered, for the perfection of the human race physically and mentally.

The discourse was quite long and brilliant, the fair lecturer evidently being a lady of education and refinement. She disclaimed all connection with the Women's Rights movement, and merely aimed to treat the subject of the improvement of woman in her physical and mental capacities in a metaphysical and philosophic sense. In this she was successful.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Interesting Letter from Capt. Hall—He Has Discovered Traces of Four of Franklin's Men, One Being Capt. Richard Crozier, who Commanded the Terror—Capt. Hall Thinks Three of These Men May be Living.

HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., has received a letter which Mr. HALL wrote to Capt. CHAPEL to be forwarded to Mr. GRINNELL, from which we are permitted to extract:

WINTER QUARTERS, IN IGLOO, Friday, Dec. 10, '64,
NOO-WOOK WEST END ROWE'S WELCOME.
Lat. 64:46 N., lon. 87:20 W.

DEAR FRIEND CHAPEL: In this letter I have some deeply interesting intelligence to communicate to you. Since falling in with the natives I have not been idle. Nothing in PARRY's narrative of second voyage for the discovery of N. W. passage relating to the Esquimaux of Winter Island and Igloolik, but these natives are perfectly posted up. Indeed, I find through my superior interpreter, TOO-KOO-LI-TOO, that many deeply interesting incidents occurred at both named places that never found their place in PARRY or LYON's works. But the great work already done by me is gaining little by little from these natives through TOO-KOO-LI-TOO and E-BIER-BING relating to Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's expedition. This, you know, was the great object of my mission to the North. I cannot stop to tell you now all I have gained of this people—no, not the one-hundredth part—most of it relating to FRANKLIN's expedition.

[The natives are now loading sledge—it is 7:30 o'clock A. M.]

I will give you very briefly what the people of England and America will be most interested to learn. When I come down I shall bring my dispatches and journals up to the time of writing you. These will be committed to your care for transmitting to the States. the most important matter that I have acquired relates to the fact that there may yet be three survivors of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's expedition—and one of these CROZIER, the one who succeeded Sir JOHN FRANKLIN on his death. The details are deeply interesting—but this must suffice till I come down: CROZIER and three men with him were found by a cousin of OU-E-LA (ALBERT,) SHOO-SHE-ARK-NUHI (JOHN,) and AR-TOO (FRANK) while moving on the ice from one igloo to another, this cousin having with him his family and engaged in sealing. This occurred near Neitchille (Bothia Felix Peninsula.) CROZIER was nothing but "skin and bones"—was nearly starved to death, while the three men with him were fat. The cousin soon learned that the three fat men had been living on human flesh—on the flesh of their companions, who all deserted the two ships that were fast in mountains of ice, while CROZIER was the only man that would not eat human flesh, and for this reason he was almost dead from starvation. This cousin (who has two names, but I cannot stop to give them now,) took CROZIER and the three men at once in charge. He soon caught a seal, and gave CROZIER quickly a little—a very little piece, which was nearly raw—only one mouthful the first day. The cousin did not give the three fat men anything, for they could well get along, till CROZIER's life was safe. The next day the cousin gave CROZIER a little larger piece of the same seal. By the judicious care of this cousin for CROZIER, his life was saved. Indeed, CROZIER's own judgment stuck to him in this terrible situation, for he agreed with his cousin that one little bit was all he should have the first day. When the cousin first saw CROZIER's face, it looked so bad—his eyes all sunk in, the face so skeleton-like and haggard, that he (the cousin) did not dare to look upon CROZIER's face for several days after; it made him (the cousin) feel so bad! This noble cousin, whom the whole civilized world will ever remember for his humanity, took care of CROZIER and his three men, save one, who died, during the whole winter. One man, however, died a short time after the cousin found them, not because he starved, but because he was sick. In the Spring, CROZIER and the remaining two men accompanied this cousin on the Boothia Felix Peninsula to Neitchille, where there were many Innuits. CROZIER and each of his men had guns and plenty of ammunition, and many pretty things. They killed a great many ducks, nowyers, &c., with their guns. Here they lived with the Innuits at Neitchille, and CROZIER became fat and of good health. CROZIER told this cousin that he was once at Innoil-le (Repulse Bay,) at Winter Island and Igloolik many years before, and that at the two last named places he saw many Innuits, and got acquainted with them. This cousin had heard of PARRY, LYON and CROZIER of his Innuit friends at Repulse Bay, some years previous, and therefore when CROZIER gave him his name he recollected it. The cousin saw CROZIER, one year before he found him and the three men, where the two ships were in the ice. It was there that the cousin found out that CROZIER had been to Igloolik.

CROZIER and the two men lived with the Neitchille Innuits some time. The Innuits liked him (CROZIER) very much, and treated him always very kindly. At length CROZIER, with his two men and one Innuit, who took along a ki-ak(?) (an India rubber boat, as E-BIER-BING thinks it was, for all along the ribs there was something that could be filled with air,) left Neitchille to try to go to the Kob-lu-nas country, taking a south course.

When OU-E-LA (ALBERT) and his brothers, in 1854, saw this cousin that had been so good to CROZIER and his men at Pelly Bay, (which is not far from Neitchille,) the cousin had not heard whether CROZIER and the two men and Neitchille Innuit had ever come back or not. The Innuits never think they are dead—do not believe they are. CROZIER offered to give his gun to the cousin for saving his life, but the cousin would not accept it, for he was afraid it would kill him, (the cousin,) it made such a great noise, and killed everything with nothing. Then CROZIER gave him (the cousin) a long, curious knife, (sword as E-BIER-BING and TOO-KEE-LI-TOO say it is,) and gave him many pretty things besides. [The dogs are all in harness, and sledges loaded and Innuits waiting for my letters. I promise to be ready in thirty minutes.] CROZIER told the cousin of a fight with a band of Indians—not Innuits but Indians. This must have occurred near the entrance of Great Fish or Back's River. More of this when I see you. * * * * * *

God bless you,
C. F. HALL.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Fees For Registration of Births—Supply of Stationery.

The board met at 1 P. M. yesterday, Mr. STEWART in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor, returning unapproved a bill of City Inspector BOOLE for recording births from June, 1863, to May 1, 1865, amounting to $1,121, 70, being at the rate of ten cents for recording each birth.

The Mayor's objections are that no rate is fixed by law for performing the above services, and that under the act of 1853 it becomes the duty of the Board of Supervisors to establish the rate of compensation.

The communication was laid over.

Mr. ELY said he should move to have the Clerk directed to advertise for proposals for supplying the county offices with stationery. He thought it would be much better to have stationery supplied at a fixed rate, than to leave the purchase of it, as now, to the Chairman of a committee. He would like to have the opinion of the board on the subject.

After some discussion, the matter was referred to a committee.

Thn board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

Coroner's Inquests.

BY CORONER COLLIN—A WELL-KNOWN CURIOSITY DEAD.

"DICE, the Gipsy Queen," a deformed negress, that was at one time on exhibition in Chatham-street, and who had been exhibited by various circus companies throughout the country as a mate for BARNUM's "What Is It," died at No. 310 Broome-street, yesterday morning, of debility. She was born in Macon, Georgia, in 1820. Dr. THOS. ROBINSON, who made a post-mortem examination of this remarkable object, found the head and chest well developed, but the extremities curiously deformed, the hands and feet being turned inward and the extremities turned upward. There was marked disproportion between the length of the upper and lower bones of both extremities; the upper extremities measured eleven inches from shoulder to elbow-joint, and three and a half inches from elbow to wrist; the lower extremities measured fourteen inches from hip-joint to knee, and five inches from knee to ankle-joint. The legs were contracted and bent in upon the thigh, and the entire body was but three feet and one inch in stature. The bladder was completely filled with biliary calculi, and in the gall bladder Dr. ROBINSON found no less than one hundred and seven gall stones, several of which are nearly an inch in circumference.

BY CORONER GOVER—SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.

On Wednesday afternoon an unknown soldier was run over and almost instantly killed in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, by the 4:30 o'clock Poughkeepsie express train. Shortly previous to the passing of the train the soldier was seen standing behind a freight car on the down track, and as the locomotive approached he leaped before it. He was about 30 years of age. Coroner GOVER was unable to find anything indicating the name of the unknown.

FALLING OF AN EMBANKMENT.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, PATRICK FOLEY, of No. 149 Fulton-street, a laborer, was buried by the falling of an embankment in the rear of No. 109¼ Greene-street, where he had been making excavations. Workmen immediately commenced the removal of the earth, but when they reached the body life had fled. The corpse was taken to the Wooster-street Police-station, where an inquest was held.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THE UNITED SERVICE PETROLEUM COMPANY,

as represented by Capt. DANIEL STRATTON and Col. WILLIAM D. MANN, was to have made its defence yesterday morning; but as Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Jr., counsel for Col. MANN, desired that Mr. L. J. ALBRIGHT should be cross-examined with respect to a survey which he once made of the Petroleum and Mining Company's land, and as Mr. ALBRIGHT was not present, Mr. HENRY C. BANKS, counsel for Mr. WM. D. KELLOGG, and others, complainants in the case, moved an adjournment to 9 o'clock on Monday morning next, and pledged himself to produce Mr. ALBRIGHT at that time and subject him to a rigid cross-examination. Col. MANN, replying to certain stockholders of the company who allege that he neglected the company's business, presented the following letter in court, and will require it to be filed with the evidence in the case:

GREEN'S CHEMUNG HOTEL, MOUTH OF CHERRY RUN, ROUSEVILLE, Venango Co., Penn., April 28, 1865.

Capt. D. Stratton:

Yours of the 25th instant received, and contents noted. My cash account is ready at all times, at short notice; will have it in form, with vouchers inclosed, first of each month. I have such a natural antipathy to exorbitant charges, that I think I may be more liable to err on the other side. I don't think it is well to demur too long at the cost of articles, when time is worth more than money. Col. MANN repeatedly urges me to "*rush* things, for God's sake!" I suppose the "happy medium" must be found. I will endeavor to make everything work to the best advantage, and gratify a certain vanity I have, that whatever is to be done I can do.

Yours truly, H. W. GOODRICH.

The examination is to be resumed on Saturday morning next, and counsel hope to complete the case in two days.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THEFT AT WASHINGTON MARKET.

The wagon thieves that infest Washington Market do not appear to drive a thriving business, nearly every one of them having recently been captured in the act. Yesterday, Officer GRAHAM, of the Third Ward, apprehended JOSEPH EASTON, a German, for stealing from Mr. LAWRENCE DALTON, of No. 195 First-avenue, a team and load of vegetables of the value of $700, the horses having been left unfastened in Fulton-street while Mr. DALTON was transacting business in Washington Market. In default of $2,000 bail, the prisoner was committed for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

SHOOTING IN DIVISION-STREET.

Early yesterday morning DAVID SUFFERN, of No. 182 Clinton-street, and CHRISTIAN WALTER, of No. 205 Division-street, fought in the latter's lager-bier place, and WALTERS shot SUFFERN with a fowling-piece, wounding him in both legs. Policeman POWELL, of the Seventh Ward, subsequently appeared and arrested WALTER and his wife and seven feminine inmates of the den, and Justice MANSFIELD committed WALTER for trial and sent the females to Blackwell's Island. SUFFERN was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The National Game.

AN EXCITING CONTEST AT HOBOKEN—ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR THE MUTUAL CLUB—THE EX-CHAMPION ECKFORDS THE VICTORS.

A prettier played game, taken as a whole, than that between the Eckford Club, of Brooklyn, and the Mutuals, of New-York, which took place at Hoboken yesterday, we have not seen this season. The Mutuals, fresh from two well-earned triumphs at Kingston—for a silver ball—and at Poughkeepsie, presented an excellent nine in good trim for action, yesterday; and the Eckfords, too, had a fine nine out; in fact, every thing was propitious for a well-contested match, and those who formed the assemblage of three thousand odd, who were present on the occasion, were repaid for their trouble by witnessing as fine a display of fielding as either club have ever shown in any of their matches together.

The Mutuals led off at the bat in handsome style, and backed it up with excellent fielding, the first four innings being splendidly played and closely contested on both sides, no finer having been seen this season. In the fifth innings, however, the Mutuals fell off in their play considerably, in addition to which the Eckfords improved in their batting, the result being a score of 11 runs, an advantage which greatly encouraged the Eckfords and proportionably depressed their opponents, who afterward were only enabled to add three runs to their score, while the Eckfords scored eight, the latter finally winning by a score of 23 to 11. Over-pitched balls, wild throws, passed balls, and failures to stop them in the field marked the play of the Mutuals to an unusual extent, it being the only poorly-played innings of the game. But the majority of hits earned six of the runs scored at least, the balls being hit where it was difficult to get at them. The fielding and catching of the Eckfords in this game has not been equaled for many years past. Some of the fly-tips taken by MILLS surpassed anything we ever saw in that line of business, while their pitching came nearer to the Creighton mark in accuracy of delivery than any we have seen since his death. In fact, the playing throughout, if we except the one innings on the Mutual side, above alluded to, was really a treat to witness.

The result of this game will greatly add to the interest taken in the forthcoming return match between the Eckford and Atlantics, which is to take place on the Union Ball Ground, Brooklyn, the second week in October; besides which the home and home match between the Eckfords and Mutuals will be looked forward to as one of the grand contests of the season. Where it will be played we cannot at present say, but we presume either on the St. George Cricket Ground at Hoboken, or the Capitoline Grounds Brooklyn. The following is the score of the game:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.
Brown, 2 b	1	4	Manolt, l. f.	3	4
Zeller, l. f.	2	1	Zettlein, p.	3	2
Patterson, c. f	5	1	Fox, 3 b	5	1
Duffy, 3 b	2	2	Swandel, r. f.	5	1
Hunt, 1 b	3	0	A. Mills, 2 b	1	5
Harris, p	4	0	Thomas, s. s.	2	4
Wansley, c	5	0	Kline, 1 b	4	1
Devyr, s. s.	3	1	C. Mills, c	1	2
McMahon, r. f.	2	2	John Snyder, c. f.	3	3
Total	27	11	Total	27	23

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	3	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	2—11
Eckford	0	2	1	1	11	1	0	5	2—23

Umpire—Mr. JEWETT, of the Empire.
Scorers—Messrs. MCCONNELL and SMITH.
Time of Game—2 hours, 25 minutes.
Fly-catches—Mutual 7; Eckford 9.

On Monday next the second nine of the Eckford Club play a home-and-home game—laid over from 1862—with the Atlantics, on the Capitoline grounds, and it promises to be a close contest.

The Trotting Turf.

THE SECOND OF THE GREAT FALL PURSES OF THE FASHION COURSE—BUTLER THE WINNER.

The excitement attendant on the result of the fall purses of the Fashion Course Association culminated on Thursday. Throughout the early morning there was a rush of the fortunate owners of vehicles; those so unblessed had to rest themselves on the tender mercies of the Flushing Railroad, which, with its accustomed attention, did not fulfil its engagements according to the advertised time. The day was exceedingly fine, and there was a large attendance of the leading patrons of the trotting turf, with whom the interest manifested, culminated in the advancement of their individual favorites.

The betting took a wide range. In the pools prior to the first heat, *Lady Emma* had a decided advantage, bringing $145 to $100 for *Butler*, and $95 for the stallion *Wilkes*, the outside betting settling down to even on *Lady Emma* against the field.

THE RACE.

FIRST HEAT.—At the fourth attempt a good start was effected. *Wilkes* got away with half a length, *Emma* second, *Butler* third, who almost immediately went off his feet. Rounding the turn, *Emma* took a lead of half a length, with *Wilkes* as her second, *Butler* three lengths in her rear. At the quarter pole *Emma* and *Wilkes* were head to head, *Butler* being in his old position. Down the back-stretch *Emma* lead a neck, then half a length in advance of *Wilkes*, *Butler* being four lengths in the rear, at which point *Emma* broke. At the half-mile, *Wilkes* and *Emma* were yoked, but, passing it, she broke again, and *Wilkes* took a lead of two lengths, *Butler* being three lengths behind the mare. No change took place to the homestretch turn, when *Wilkes* took a strong and decided lead, never afterward approached, and won easily by three lengths, *Emma* beating *Butler* for second place by two lengths.

SECOND HEAT.—Betting five to three on the field. In the pool betting *Emma* and *Butler* brought alike, a hundred each to seventy-three of *Wilkes*, which prices ruled the sale to the close. After three or four false attempts, *Butler* got off with the lead, with *Wilkes* as his second, who went off his feet prior to reaching the turn, when *Emma* took second place, passing it she showed in front for a brief period. Reaching the quarter pole she again took the lead, *Wilkes* being two lengths in her rear, with *Butler* lying off. There was little alteration down the track, until nearing the half-mile, when *Wilkes* had closed on the mare, and reduced her lead to a neck, *Butler* trailing off four lengths. But *Emma* made a bad break, *Wilkes* took a lead of three lengths around the home-stretch turn, maintained it to the finish, and came home a gallant winner by five lengths, *Emma* beating *Butler* two lengths for second place.

THIRD HEAT.—*Wilkes* was now a decided favorite. In the pool betting the stallion brought $325 to $110 for *Butler* and $100 for *Emma*. The outside betting was two to one on *Wilkes* against the field. At the fifth attempt the horses got away on good time, *Wilkes* taking the lead, *Butler* second and *Emma* third. Rounding the turn *Wilkes* came in close contact, and at the quarter the "Contraband" took a lead of one length, which he increased to three down the back. Nearing the half-mile *Wilkes* put on the steam, closed up the gap, passing him at the lower turn with a lead of a length, *Emma* being three behind. *Butler* then made his brush, took a decided lead, and came in an easy winner by two lengths, *Emma* two lengths in the rear.

FOURTH HEAT.—Betting even on *Butler*. In this heat DAN MACE replaced SAM MCLAUGHLIN as the driver of *Wilkes*. After the sixth attempt the horses were started, with *Emma* slightly leading; at the turn they were all together; rounding it *Butler* went to the front, with *Wilkes* as his second. At the quarter pole these two were lapped, and down the back it was a neck-and-neck between them, no alteration at the half mile, *Emma* lying off some four or five lengths. A splendid race ensued up the home stretch, but *Wilkes* breaking badly, *Butler* came home an easy winner by two lengths, *Emma* finishing a bad third, and exhibited throughout the day no disposition to trot in her old accustomed style.

FIFTH HEAT—Betting $200 to $60 on *Butler*, who took the lead at the start, but broke immediately, giving *Wilkes* the lead at the turn, which he continued to the quarter pole. These two were head-and-head down to the half mile, where *Emma* was so far in the rear that her case was gone. *Butler* and *Wilkes* kept together to the home-stretch turn, and a fine struggle up to it, but in which both broke; *Butler*, however, getting down quietly, came home the winner of the heat and race.

SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, FASHION COURSE.—Purse of $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons:

J. Lovett named bl. g. Gen. Butler	2	2	1	1	1
S. McLaughlin named br. g. Geo. Wilkes	1	1	2	2	3
H. Woodruff named b. m. Lady Emma	3	3	3	3	0

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:37	1:12¼	2:30½
Second heat	0:38	1:14	2:30
Third heat	0:36	1:13	2:28¼
Fourth heat	0:36½	1:12	2:27½
Fifth heat	0:38	1:13	2:33

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A NOTED BURGLAR CONVICTED.

John Combs, *alias* Jack McCune, *alias* Cobbler Jack, aged 26, a very sprucely dressed young gentleman, was charged with the larceny of a coat from the billiard saloon of Crist Wahlig, No. 245 Third-avenue. The prisoner, although the mildest and most amiable-looking of young men, is perhaps the most dangerous felon in the community. A few years ago he associated only with first-class burglars, and was only concerned in robberies when silks to the amount of ten or fifteen thousand dollars would be taken. Besides serving several terms on the Island, he has served one in the State Prison. A few years ago he had thousands of dollars in the bank, and would think nothing of giving a lawyer a hundred dollars fee to defend him on a preliminary examination. Yesterday, at 26 years of age, he was convicted of stealing a coat worth $12, and no lawyer defended him. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

ASSAULTS.

William Phillips and John Barnes, seamen, were ordered to "move on," last Sunday night, by Officer Desmond, of the Fourth Precinct, and not doing so quickly enough, were punched with the locust. They turned on the officer to resent the "move on" order, when the club was applied very freely. One of the accused had a new organ created on his head the size of a hen's egg. Judgment was suspended. Christor Roberts was charged with assaulting his wife Sarah. He said he had sent his wife $2,000 when in the army, and when he wanted her to give an account of his money, she provoked him to lift his hand to her. She was anxious that he should be sent to the Penitentiary. Judgment suspended. Amzi L. Camp, clerk in a grocery store in Carmine-street, was convicted of assaulting Margaret Mitchell, a customer, and fined $10. A piece of bacon had been bought at the store by one member of the family. It smelled bad, and was sent back to be exchanged. Camp would not do it, when complainant went there and bought some pork, and after getting it, said that would pay for the bacon. In the fight for the pork the assault was committed. John Davis and Michael Murphy, of No. 15 Crosby-street, reported by the police no fit place for decent people to live, were convicted of an unprovoked assault and sent to the Penitentiary. John Desmond (colored) was charged with assaulting Ann Kelly, (white,) but married to a colored man. On the trial it was shown that a white woman, no matter how well she may be inclined to behave herself, if she marries a colored man, is driven from the respectable colored circles, as well as the society of honest white people, and is eventually compelled to associate with the scum of both races. Judgment was suspended on the prisoner. John J. Haley, a noted East River thief, was convicted of larceny from a ship, and sent to the Penitentiary for four months. James McMahon, who appropriated a fellow boarder's purse containing $21, was fined $50. Charles Dereigne, who was charged by his landlady with running up a board bill to $800 and then assaulting her, was fined $50. The complainant in this case said the rent of her boarding-house was $6,000.

Arrivals in the City.

Rev. J. H. McCarthy, Providence, R. I., is at the St. James.

Capt. P. McGuigan, steamship *Etna*, Dr. Wagner, U. S. A., Right Rev. Bishop Kip, California, Chas. Maitland, London, England, and Prof. Baird, Smithsonian Institute, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Cooper, Albany, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. D. E. Buel, Nevada; Hon. S. H. Williams, Oregon; Judge C. P. Huntington, California; Hon. Sam. Pennyce, Tennessee; Judge McCorkle, South Carolina, and Judge Clough, Oregon, are stopping at the Metropolitan.

Gen. Vaughan, U. S. A.; Gen. W. R. Brown, N. Y.; Col. W. H. Ludlow, U. S. A.; Col. B. Harmon, Ark.; and Dean Richmond, Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas.

Sen. Wilson, Mass.; Gen. Jno. M. Thayer, U. S. A.; Gen. H. O. Brigham, N. O.; Hon. H. A. Risley, Washington, and Andrew J. Holman, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, are at the Astor House.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST CONNECTICUT ARTILLERY.—The First Connecticut Artillery, which left Washington on Wednesday night, arrived in this city at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They were met at the foot of Cortlandt-street by Col. ALMY, the Connecticut State Agent, who escorted them to the Battery Barracks, where they partook of some refreshments. The First Connecticut numbers 1,060 men, and is commanded by Brevet Maj.-Gen. ABBOTT, who was formerly the Colonel of the regiment. They left Hartford in October, 1862, 1,200 strong, under command of Col. WOODHOUSE, and distinguished themselves throughout all the memorable battles on the Peninsula, under MCCLELLAN and GRANT. After the taking of Richmond and Petersburgh, they were ordered to the fortifications at Washington, where they remained until mustered out of service.

FRAUDULENT USE OF EXPRESS ENVELOPES AND TELEGRAPH BLANKS.—Some swindler is imposing a new swindling dodge. An envelope is used, purporting to be and having printed upon it in large type "Money Package," "American Express Company," and properly addressed and indorsed as coming from the Navy-yard at Washington. The wife of an officer of the navy was induced to pay seven dollars to the bearer of such a package yesterday. She was allowed to open it and read what appeared to be two telegraph messages of the American Telegraph Company, directing the payment of prize money to her husband. Both the envelope and telegraph blank had been obtained by theft or other improper manner. The public should be on their guard against the scoundrels.

HACKMEN FINED.—The following cases were tried before Justice QUINN, at the First District Court, this morning, on complaint of Officer KENALLY, of the Twenty-sixth (City Hall) Precinct, and judgment rendered as follows: Chester Lamb, St. Nicholas Hotel hackman, driving coach without rates posted up, $10; William Cadmus, hackman, driving coach without rates posted up, $10; L. McMahon, hackman, driving coach without number inside, $10; James J. Slaven, hackman, driving coach without rates posted up, $10; John Madden, hackman, driving coach without rates posted up, $10; Robert Monteith, hackman, driving coach without rates posted up, $10—total, $60.

BLOT'S COOKING ACADEMY.—The success which attended this establishment last season, was so great Mr. BLOT has materially enlarged his sphere of operations by fitting up new rooms at No. 896 Broadway. The Fall term of the Academy is advertised to begin on Monday next, Oct. 2, at 1 P. M., and we learn that large additions have been made to the roll of pupils. It is hard to say which sex takes most interest in Mr. BLOT's enterprise—whether it is the ladies who attend his interesting classes, or the gentlemen who are benefited by the culinary knowledge so pleasantly imparted.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMER HENRY CHAUNCEY.—The splendid new side-wheel steamship *Henry Chauncey*, built for the Panama line, departed yesterday afternoon on her trial trip. A select party of gentlemen interested in ocean steam navigation, and more especially in the Panama route, were on board. The trial trip will last some days, as it is the object of the owners to develop, by practical tests, her sea-going qualities and speed. This steamship will prove a desirable acquisition to our steam marine.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUICIDE.—Mr. JOHN MOULTON, a native of Maine, 29 years of age, committed suicide on Wednesday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. It appears that he went to the privy and there perpetrated the deed. The deceased has been in a desponding state of mind for some time, on account of sickness, and finally concluded to terminate his existence. He resided with Mr. JOSEPH VEGEA, on the Coney Island plank-road, beyond the toll-gate. Coroner LYNCH took charge of the body.

ARRIVAL OF FREEDMEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—A party of freedmen, women and children, numbering twenty-three, arrived yesterday morning at the rooms of the New-York and Brooklyn Freedmen's Bureau, No. 16 Court-street. They came from Virginia on board the transport *Relief*. The association had procured places for them. Three thousand applications for help remain unsupplied. More freed people are coming.

FIRE.—The refining oil works of BUTLER & RICHARDSON, corner of Delancey and Dwight streets, were damaged by fire on Thursday morning to the extent of $1,000; insured in the Indemnity and Croton Companies, New-York. The adjoining residences and fences were damaged to the extent of $200.

NEW-JERSEY.

CENSUS OF NORTH BERGEN.—The returns of North Bergen give the census of that township as 2,024 souls—the Hudson County Almshouse, located at Secaucus, 142 souls—making a total of 2,166. Children between 5 and 16 in almshouse, 68; others, 657; total 725. White native adults, minors and infants, 773; Colored, 46; total native population, 1,544. Persons of foreign birth—males, 340; females; 282; total, 622.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Eight Hours a Day.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the subject for reduction of the working time of mechanics to eight hours a day, (which is about as much as is now performed by persons employed in wholesale stores, banks, insurance offices, and public corporations, and by government officials in the civil service,) is now attracting considerable attention, especially among those more immediately concerned, I submit to you the ideas of a journeyman mechanic, as a contribution toward a thorough discussion of a question which will effect so much the industry and economy of the nation. Firstly, as to the matter of legislative or compulsory interference, I hold such should be limited to cases where no stipulation or contract has been entered into; to minors, to those who are inmates of prisons and workhouses, and to females, because they are often without any protection, and have no organizations for such purpose. Every man has a natural inherent right to work as long as he pleases, and no law can interfere with such natural right; he has also a right to associate and combine with others in defence of any similar right, or to resist compulsion by others. Capital (as President LINCOLN forcibly expressed) is but "hoarded labor," and labor of many persons combined is but an equivalent. Senator HASTINGS, in the bill introduced by him at the last session of the Legislature, intended to compel men to yield their natural right of combination and association—a partnership of journeymen, as it were—when opposed by the "hoarded labor" of the employer, or of a number of them combined; but the Legislature wisely saw that such a feudal law would be an infringement of natural rights guaranteed by our republican constitution, and left the matter where it belonged—to common law and common sense. The English factory law is limited in its operation, having been designed to protect minors. Secondly, as to the matter of economy. I would say that we have had, within the present century, three great aids to production—steam, gas and electricity. We have had innumerable inventions adapted to the use of steam power, which in themselves alone have displaced the necessity of manual labor or the labor of man. Let me call to mind a few of them: Railroads, steamers, steam-planing and sawing machines, steam-presses, reaping and agricultural machines, sewing-machines, boot-pegging, gun-stock and rifling machines, and machines for everything which enters into the catalogue of the necessities and luxuries of man. Some years ago, (within twenty,) mechanics in this city worked twelve hours a day, and they were worse off in every particular than now—they did not dress as well, eat as well, live as comfortably, and had fewer enjoyments—and why? Because there is a fairer division of labor, and wages have gone up proportionately to the diminished production; or, rather, the demand for production has been increased. So it will be with the reduction of the working time to eight hours a day. The mechanic will then dress *neater* than now, he will have time to adjust his toilet in the morning, the same as the clerk; he can eat his breakfast with comfort and with advantage to his digestion; he can devote more time to improvement of self and family, intellectually and socially; he can spend six hours with his children instead of four, (for he now spends eleven hours in the workshop, one hour going to and returning from work, eight hours in sleep,) and then he need no longer say to his sweetheart—

"The only way to prolong the day,
Is to steal a few hours from the night, my love."

but he will go the ball at 7 instead of 11. The saving of gas-light in Winter will be an additional consideration. The present system of labor is still unjust and capable of a yet fairer division—the few working more than the many, hence we have a redundance of such non-producers as whisky-sellers, gamblers, "policy" offices, "sporting" men, and men known by the French expression "*Chevaliers d'industrie,*" (*Lucus a non lucendo,*) who have been crushed out of honest means of serving themselves and society. The movement of the eight-hour system is said to be opposed by capitalists, as they are so-called, late journeymen themselves, who became employers by money acquired from others or by their own "hoarded labor," but they are the same men who opposed an increase of wages during the war, and could not comprehend the fundamental law of labor—supply and demand. When the war and its consequences had reduced the national credit to a discount of sixty per cent., and thus depreciated the value of our productions; when a ruinous free-trade tariff had thrown the balance of trade against us, with every foreign nation—when hogsheads of foreign wines were nightly spewed up around the houses of debauchery, and concubines and courtezans trailed foreign fabrics in the dust, and were bedizened with foreign gimcracks and jewelry, which they displayed as the price of their rotten bodies—the American mechanic, at this time, frequently went without a white shirt, wore paper collars, and many had to relinquish the use of stockings; his family and himself subsisted on rye coffee, "native to the soil," and had to deny themselves the use of many, hitherto, necessities. It was then American mechanics combined to raise the price of their productions sufficiently to make up for their depreciation, on account of the ruinous demand for foreign productions created by the exigencies and waste of war, and the luxurious habits and voluptuousness begotten of it; and it was then they overcame the obstinacy of those same so-called capitalists, and rescued the nation from financial ruin by raising the price of production enough to make up an equal balance of trade at least; and, eventually, with a protective tariff, to turn it in our favor. When will the employer acknowledge that his interests are identical with the employed? Every intelligent employer concedes as much, but there is a traditional feudal spirit still prevailing among them. "Master workmen," (as some of them delight to be called, although too frequently with less skill than ordinary journeymen, and often inferior to their own foremen,) an exotic expression, which some are trying to transplant to this country—to acknowledge it until once more taught in the school of experience, the best of "masters."

"HIRAM ABIFF."

Our Winter Supplies.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in to-day's TIMES, on the subject of "Our Winter Supplies—The Hopes and the Triumphs of Speculators," expresses the facts on that subject as every head of a family must know by practical experience. The "coal monopolists," and all other monopolists in the articles required for daily family use, are having their own way, and are filling their deepest pockets at the expense of the people. They are able to do this, as is well known, by the ready use of the vast supply of irredeemable paper currency with which the country is now cursed. It needs no argument to prove this, for the fact is patent to all. Until we have a return to a specie basis the monopolists will combine and keep up the price of the daily food of the people to starvation point; and the poor, and those not so poor—that class, I mean, who receive salaries ranging from $1,000 to $3,000 per year—will continue to feel the pressure resulting from this accursed system of inflated paper currency. No other class in the community, I confidently assert, have suffered so much from this anomalous state of the currency as the class of which the writer is one, namely, the salaried men of the country. They, more uniformly than any other, pay the full measure of the income tax, while their salaries have not been advanced in proportion to the cost of living, nor in the degree that common day-labor has, while the latter pay no income tax. We are, however, disposed to struggle on for a season longer, trusting to the approaching session of Congress to adopt some plan to bring the finances of the country back to a specie basis. This, we believe, will "settle the hash" of the monopolists of all sorts, and give us cheap bread and beef, and all other family stores. If Congress does not do this, then we, the salaried men of the country, propose to *combine our votes* in such force as to secure it. We, and the laboring men of the country, are now, for the most part, loyal and patriotic. We are *now* disposed to stand our full share of the oppressive taxes required to honorably pay the interest on the vast debt incurred in putting down the rebellion. This, I say, is our present feeling and purpose: but in order to *secure a continuance of this disposition*, it will be absolutely necessary for Congress to lift from us the heavy hands of the monopolists, by restoring to the country a sound specie paying currency. We trust Congress will recognize this necessity, and act promptly on its assembling, that the masses may not be driven to exasperation, and forced, in self-defence, to make war upon the financial policy of the government.

B.

The Shermans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In conversation with some friends a few days since, I took occasion to express my conviction that Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN never campaigned or commanded in the East, until after his triumphal march from Atlanta to the seaboard, maintaining that the Gen. SHERMAN who for a time commanded on the Atlantic coast—I think before Charleston—was THOS. W. SHERMAN, formerly of Sherman's battery, which first crossed the Potomac in 1861, and now member of Congress.

Will you please inform us concerning this matter, in regard to which I think many are at fault.

R. S. W.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1865.

Gen. WM. T. SHERMAN commanded a brigade in Gen. HUNTER's division at the first battle of Bull Run, 1861.

Gen. THOMAS W. SHERMAN was, for a while, in command at Charleston. He is now in command at New-Orleans, under Gen. SHERIDAN. He has never been in Congress.—*Ed. Times.*

Stage Fare.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 18, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you inform the public by saying, why the stages continue to charge ten cents for fare, while the cars only charge six cents?

J. M.

The stage proprietors are not restricted in their charges; railroad companies are restricted, by their charters.—ED. TIMES.

[Advertisement.]

YOUNG LADIES,

Your glory is not alone in your hair. White teeth and a sweet mouth are as desirable as a wealth of raven or golden curls. Brush those rows of ivory that lay behind your cherry lips, with that gem for the toilet, FRAGRANT SOZODONT, and we will guarantee them against premature decay.

[Advertisement.]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for OCTOBER, contains Heads and characters; History in the Human Face; Christain Creeds; The American Man; Our Social Relations; Work for Women; How to Win Love; "What they say;" Going South; Hints to Speakers; names of Lecturers and other rich reading, with illustrations. Newsmen have it; only 20 cents. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called Moth Patches, or with Freckles, should use Dr. Perry's celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is infallible. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DR. BANNING's Abdominal, Spinal, Piles, Pregnancy Braces, Brace Trusses, and Uterine Balance and Elevator, No. 11 St. Mark's-place, New-York. Send for his circular.

[Advertisement.]

THE FAIR—Is daily being crowded by appreciative visitors, and it is generally admitted CHAMBERS' brick-machine is the grand card of the exhibition.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 28—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Mr. Neil and lady, Miss Oliver, Mrs. Alfese, Mrs. C. Harno, Miss M. E. Harno, Miss R. Martin, Miss H. Walker, Miss N. Martin, Miss Taylor, J. Stuart, lady, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Lengelier and lady, Mr. Larkin, lady and 2 children, Mr. Parker and lady, Mrs. Tobey, Miss Tobey, S. F. Doane, Miss A. Turpin, Mrs. Dellepiane and daughter, C. Bates, J. W. Mills, G. Lootz, W. Fairweather and lady, G. McWran, R. Mecard, J. P. Warham, A. Mecard, M. J. Slimmon, J. Grant, W. H. Wells, H. A. Bromley, Mr. Maitland, G. Henry, T. J. Pearce, lady and 2 children, J. Dellepiane, Rev. S. M. Barrett, H. Gillespie, Capt. Woodward, lady and 2 children, Mr. Hood and lady, J. Nichol, H. W. Mincorn, H. J. Mincorn, J. Barrett, Mr. Alfese, H. Watson, T. Wilson, S. P. Fuller and lady, Miss A. Leeke, Mrs. Smith and son, Capt. W. Somers, E. P. Jervey, Mr. Howard and lady, Capt. Allen, L. De Goshal, Rev. G. C. Hart and lady, Miss Condray, Mrs. L. Lewis, J. T. Plate, Mr. Girvan, Mr. Billing and lady, E. H. Lynac and lady, A. C. Jackson, L. Scholbenfels and lady, Mr. Dean, and 381 in the steerage.

In steamship Hatteras, from Norfolk—R. Ashcroft and lady, Mrs. Vandewater, Henry Botton, Lieut. J. W. Martin, John O'Neill, M. D. Bice, S. W. Seely, John Wright, J. Rose, F. Shanahan, P. Savage, W. A. Haddon, Robert Haddon.

In steamship Twilight, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Wade and 2 children, Mr. Gunnison, J. S. Develin, E. Guy, Capt. Guntre, W. Ryan, P. Dougherty, W. J. Potter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 54 | Sun sets..... 5 47 | Moon sets... 12 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 54 | Gov. Island. 2 43 | Hell Gate.... 4 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships D. H. Mount, Backus, Jacksonville, C. Goodspeed; Columbia, Barton, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore: Kingfisher, Rector, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Barks Aberdeen, Anderson, New-Orleans, W. H. Robson & Co.; Holland, (Br.,) Lovell, Santiago, Cuba, J. Thompson; Arlington, (Br.,) Bartlett, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Village Belle, (Br.,) Hamilton, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Neva, (Br.,) Talbot, Georgetown, D. C., Simpson & Clapp; Dashing Wave, (Br.,) Otta, Philadelphia, Scholberg & Koper; Eolus, (Br.,) Forbes, Lingan, Brett, Son & Co.; Express, (Swed.,) Goble, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Abby P. Fenno, (Br.,) McLean, St. John, N. B., Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Gilbert Bent, (Br.,) Howard, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Emily, Hutchins, Wilmington, N. C. Murray & Nephew.

Barge Western Star, French, Philadelphia, J. Eaton.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool Sept. 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Sept. 13, off South Slack, passed steamship City of Baltimore, bound E. 14th, 5 miles E. of Roache's Point, saw steamship Louisiana, bound E. 16th, lat. 51 46, lon. 20 10, saw a bark-rigged steamship, bound E. 24th, lat. 44 52, lon. 54 52, saw Br. bark Maid of Cashmere, bound E. 25th, lat. 42 43, lon. 61 08, saw Br. ship Martin Luther, bound E., and a Bremen steamship.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk 23 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Twilight, Spicer, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Gen. Sedgwick, Sawyer, Wilmington 66 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Mary A. Boardman, Jordan, Morehead City 62 hours, with cotton and naval stores to Murray & Nephew.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Montgomery, Ryder, Philadelphia 24 hours, in ballast to order.

Ship Mercury, Stetson, Havre Aug. 20, with mdse. and 429 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy westerly winds, split sails, &c. Sept. 24, lat. 42 30, lon. 64, saw brig Margaret, standing N., with foretopmast, maintopgallantmast and jibboom gone.

Ship Republik, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Bemsen 36 ds., in ballast, and 274 passengers to Unkart & Co. Had one death.

Ship Minnehaha, (Br.,) McGrath, Londonderry 28 ds., with iron and 187 passengers to G. & J. Knox.

Brig Minnehaha, (Br.,) Douglass, Cow Bay 11 ds., to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Eclipse, Strout, Georgetown, S. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Franklin Pearce, Hill, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. White Sea, Lee, Newburyport, to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Wm. B. Mann, Weaver, Jacksonville 18 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. T. Dibble.

Schr. E. E. Potter, Grummey, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Clifford, Elizabethport, for Wareham.

Schr. Laura Pride, (Br.,) Scopean, St. Kitts 12 ds., with salt to Jones & Lough.

Schr. Pierce, Janes, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Edwin, Allen, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Cornelia, Webber, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Alida, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 28—Arr. steamer Sheridan, from Philadelphia; bark Accacia, from Bonaire.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 561, Sept. 28, 1865.

30, 32, 56, 47, 35, 9, 74, 37, 69, 16, 26, 68.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 562, Sept. 28, 1865.

70, 16, 1, 75, 20, 28, 37, 36, 3, 56, 28, 64, 67, 11, 39.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 461, Sept. 28, 1865.

23, 8, 25, 71, 36, 73, 28, 52, 74, 30, 5, 53.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 462, Sept. 28, 1865.

23, 39, 60, 7, 3, 38, 36, 56, 59, 4, 1, 63, 32, 20, 72.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
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